

*Diatelesma.*

The second part of the  
Moderne History of the  
VVorld, containing this last  
Summers actions,

IN

*Languedock, Italy, Piemont, Montserrat, Lorrain,  
the Dukedome of Burgundy, the Franch  
County, and generally in France,*

*Holland, the West-Indies, and Marine occurrences; With  
some passages of Rome, and Turkey, brought  
downe to Novemb. 1637.*

*Quicquid agunt homines nostri est ferrago  
libelli. Iuven.*



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1.38







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*Diatelesma.*

The second Part of these Summers  
Actions 1637 brought down,  
and published as it was  
promised.

*The Victory atchieved by the French  
in Languedock.*

CHAP. I.



*Private man is happy in a mediocrity of Fortune, if he can content himselfe with having what is necessary and sufficient. A Prince by seeking to enlarge his Territories, not seldome draineth his Exchequer, always increaseth his cares, often his owne, and his peoples sorrows. The Catholike King might seeme to*  
B thrive

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thrive the yeer past by his invasion of *Picardie*, yet now should it come to an *Issue*, his losses in *France* would (it seems) amount to gain.

*Cerbellone* encamped before *Laucate*.

*August* 11, the Count *Cerbellon* encamped before *Laucate*, with an army (as the *French* affirme) of 10000 foot, and 1800 horse, an artillery of 70 peeces of Cannon, a great number of wagons loaden with ammunition, armes, and other necessary instruments, (all which had been in preparing the space of two years) with a purpose to surprize some places of strength in *Languedock*, the *Spaniards* themselves having seriously given it out, that the King in person was to command that army.

The situation of *Laucate*.

*Cerbellon* governeth the Go-

The town is sited in the south of *Languedock*, called by *Caesar* *Gallia Narbonensis*, in a *Peninsula*, about 15 *English* miles in circumference of a triangular forme, bounded with rocks on the one side, a salt Lake called *Salles* by the *French* on the second, and the *Mediterranean* Sea on the third, where there is a good Road for Gallies, and Ships of a reasonable burden. The situation of the place, they adjudging that it would much advance their incursions into *Languedock*, caused *Cerbellon* to bring his *Spanish* troops before the Fort, who first founded the Governour, the Lord *de Barry*, offering him in hand (as is written by some) 50000 Crownes, and promising him a yearly pension of 6000 to betray it, and in fine, finding his loyalty to the Christian King his Master, his constancy being revived by memory of the glorious death of his father, formerly Governour of the same place, who being taken by the *Spaniard*, preferred the conservation of the Fort for the King his Masters service, before his own life, proceeded from treaty to violence, to try if the walls could abide the thunder of his Ordnance, and remayne as firme as the Governours heart, which hee had found many a thousand



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sand double Pistolet prooffe.

Like a wise Commander, the *Spanish* Generall provided first for his own security, before hee attempted any offensive way against his Enemy: ten days he spent in entrenching himself upon a lane of fiftene perches long, (the place being no way else accessible, by reason of the salt Lake on the one side, and a steep Rock-plum-down, on the other side) where because there was little store of earth, he covered his trenches with a wall of stone and clay, raised eight foot, where the ground was highest, and fourteen or fifteen, where it was lower, with a Ditch before it, and a Mount behind it, for the more convenient lodging of his Musquetiers. Within his trenches he raised two Forts, one called after his own name *Cerbellon*, of four bastions; another in a place called *Franque*, to which the lesser shipping and Gallies might arrive; besides hee made many redoubts upon which he planted all his Canons, except 14 peeces, bearing bullets of 40 pounds weight, which he drew neerer the Fort, and divided into three batteries, the first at *Gran* of six peeces, the second of four Canons right against the only spring of sweet waters in the *Peninsula*, many of his souldiers (being compelled thither to relieve their necessities) lost their lives in time of the siege, and a third of the same number of Guns, with the second, raised neere the Bridge, which is layed over the narrower chanell, by which the salt Lake emptieth it self into the *Mediterranean*.

His batteries began with his entrenching, but they were like the gentle distillations of some few drops of rain before a violent storm, or the noyse of the gliding, purling rivolets at the Spring-head, compared to the roaring falls of *Nilus*, in respect of what ensued after. His works being perfected, he first seized of the Castle of *Roquesfort*, which hee garrisoned and fortified, to

And failing of his end prepares to batter the Fort.

The Castle of *Roquesfort* taken by *Cinbelon*.

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command that passage, and impeach the *French* forces, which might be brought by the way of *Narbonne* and *Defferecavall*, and next of the town of *La Palme*, and so blockt up the way from *Bordeaux*, and then played from all his batteries upon the besieged Citadell incessantly (the besieged in the space of 30 days, which the *Spanish* forces lay before the place, having taken precise notice (upon an exact account) of 17000 Canon shot) in the mean time, making the best use he could of his Morteren and Grenadoes, which did the defendants farre more harme then his Ordnance. The Governour had set up his rest, resolved to die, before hee would surrender a piece of such importance to his Masters, the Kings enemies, and with the assistance of 300 men, (the number of his souldiers being increated to that height, by the acceffe of two Companies, which were sent unto him by the Duke of *Halewin*, Lieutenant Governour of that Province) maintained the place bravely, till the siege was raised, and then affirmed, that he should have been able to have holden out three weeks longer, if the succours had not come in, as they did, so maturely. Hee hid not, but secured himselfe, by the strength of the Fort, from the assailants violence.

The Garrison  
re.enforced.

*But there is no cause of confidence in bulwarks and walls of stone, Famine will scale them in the end, though the Enemies Ordnance cannot bore them;* the Duke of *Halewin* held this position for an Aphorisme, and employed all care, summoned up his thoughts, used all art to relieve him opportunely, called a Councell of the Bishops and Nobility, and having advised with them, what was to be done, applyed the meanes which were most probable to cure that ulcer which began to gangrenate and spread it selfe in that Province. Hee mustered up the Regiments of *Vitry, S. Aunez S. Andrew,*  
Ca-

The Duke of  
*Halewin* pre-  
pares to re-  
lieve it.

## French in Languedock. 5

*Castellan*, and *Murviel*; and train bands of *Montpellier*, *Narbonne*, *Beziers*, *Nismes*, *Uzès*, *Carcaffone*, *Lodève*, *Sevennes*, *Ganges*, *Mirepoix*, *Ionquieres*, *Castre*, *Vielleste* and *Valat*, which served as his Infantry. The *Cavallary* was compoled of the Gentry of *Languedock*, his own company of men at Armes, and his life guard, which divided by him into eleven Squadrons, under the command of so many severall, valiant, and expert Leaders, at *Narbonne*, Sept  $\frac{11}{11}$ , the time and place of the Generall Randevouz, marched the day following to *Sigean*, where they lay enquartered that night, and the night following, attending till such store of amunition and victuals were brought in, as were thought necessary for that expedition.

It was then upon the nick when the *French Duke* came in with his Army to succour the besieged, the *Spanish* Gunners had made a sufficient breach in the wall, to try the courage and manhood of the defendants by assault. The Duke of *Cardonne* Viceroy of *Catalognia's* sonne was come to the Campe, and had reinforced the *Spanish* Army, with a new accrewt of 1000 men: the Count *de Serbellon*, began to be confident of the prize, rode upon his Mule about the Camp, to give directions, promised the young *Don* to shew him a fresh battery, the next day opposite to the place, upon which he had before played with his Canon, and both by gesture and posture, word, and work, expressed a certain assurance of a speedy and notable victory. But let not him, that is putting on his arms, brag as if he was putting them off. The chance of warre, is of all other most uncertain, and here if any where, we may averre:

Brings up his  
Army opportunely.

*Nescis quid seruis vcham vesper.*

*Discretion looks about, before it undertakes an adventure.* The Duke of *Halwein* for all this apparance of

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Calleth a  
Counsell of  
Warre.

imminent perill to the besieged, went not on to succour them without forecasting what might be the consequents of his adventure. Hee would not involve his Friends in most certain difficulties of a greater importance, to avoid a lesser danger of more uncertainty. The besieged brought to extremity, might capitulate, and come off with life and honour; the worst was, but the losse of the place, which being in the Kings Country, was in all likelihood to be regained, though not without expence, the losse of an Army, and such an Army as was drawn out of the most selected men of that Province, was of more importance, and though he resolved to try the utmost for his Friends relief, yet hee would not attempt it without good *Advisees*. Two Councils of Warre, besides that at *Narbonne*, were called, the one in the commencement, the other in the prosecution of his action. The one at *Sigeau*, *Sept.<sup>24</sup>* where he lay encamped, the other in the plain of *Lam-cate* foure dayes after.

The resolution of the  
Councell.

The conclusion of the first consultation was that *Argencour*, the Field-marshal with his Avant-guard of the Army, should go to take up his quartier, at the passage of *Deferrecavall*, and surprize the Castle of *Roquefort*, whilest the rest of the Army might march up to him: The taske was an hard and difficult one, the passage was narrow, there could march no more then two abreast, yet his willing industry overcame that difficulty, and with a word, a bare summons took in the Fort, the Commander according, and condescending to depart with no other Armes then his sword, and his souldiers with staves in their hands. The *French* Generall followed with the main body of his Army, giving a testimony of impatience, to see the Kings Enemies so farre advanced in his Majesties territories: and the same day about one in the afternoon,

fit

## French in Languedock. 7

set his Army in battalia in the sight of his adversaries. This his apparition somewhat altered the course of the *Spanish* Counts designs. He was not so absolutely confident of his power, as that hab-nab he would deale with the *French* Duke in open field: the trenches in which he was hedged, were as strong as the Castle, and there he meant to keep, unlesse some advantage might invite him abroad. He took it in foule scorn to be out-braved, yet would not adventure forth of his fortifications upon doubtfull, much lesse upon desperate conditions. A glimpse he had of the *French* forces, but neither knew their number, nor their order perfectly. To be better informed of each particular circumstance, 400 horse were sent out to descry the *French* Army. *Halewin* soon perceived what was intended, and to detain him in his ignorance of the particulars, sent out five selected companies, under the direction of a man experimentally proved both wite and valiant, the Lord *de Boissat*, to beat these discoverers back, which charge (fortune waiting upon his valour) he performed to happily, that he forced them to retreat, one part into their trenches, and another by the Lake *de Salses*, towards the way of *Spaine*.

Is put in practice.

The *Spanish* scowls repulsed.

All these actions were but the *Proscenia* of the *Spanish* Tragedie: the *French* Generall having thus defeated the *Spanish* Count of his intelligence, endeavoured to informe himselfe of his adversaries fortifications. The day light might best instruct him, but would most endanger him, the enemy stood all the next day in battalia behind his trenches, and waited for so advantageous an occasion. The night though it could afford him but a confused notice, would more secure him, and that he made choyce of being content to satisfie his understanding, which before knew the advantages of the ground, with such a generall discovery of his manner of encamping

The *French* Generall seeks to be informed of the *Spanish* Fortifications.

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The Fortifications discovered.

Another Counsell of warre is called,

It being concluded to assault the enemy in 5 places,

ping. He knew before, that the *Spaniard* lay intrrenched amongst rocks, almost unpassable, especially for his Cavalry, onely he desired to see if there was any way left, by which he might reach them in their fortifications, although it must be done with much difficulty. The night presented him with a passage on the right hand of the new Fort called *Serbelon*, but so obscurely, that he durst not adventure, till the day discovering the Landskip of the place more plainly, confirmed him, that he might probably leade on his Army that way, not without any, but the least danger. Vpon this discovery, he caused the Commanders of the Army, againe to meet in counsell, gave them a particular relation of what he had seene, wished them to prepare against 6 in the evening to execute, what he had designed for assaulting the enemy, and being seconded by *Mayola*, Lieutenant of the Guard, to the Cardinall Duke *Richelieu*, who was come that day to the Camp, with instructions from the Christian King, his speech was crowned with applause, by the generall votes of the officers, with an expression of as much forwardnesse to performe, as the Generall propounded the enterprise.

The houre drew on, and then after instructions to Arme, the Duke made a short oration to his souldiers to encourage them to fight for the King, the Country, their wives, childrens, and their owne liberty, warned to be ready upon the sound of the trumpets, selected five times 80 men out of five regiments, to goe on as the Perdues of the Army, which he had divided into so many severall parts, to assault the *Spanish* trenches, in so many severall places, ordered them to march with their swords by their sides, a Pike in one hand, and a Bavin in the other, for assistance of the labourers, whom he had appointed to open the trenches, and these being  
sup-

## French in Languedock. 9

supported by *Mayola* and *Herisson*, a Captaine of the regiment of the Isles, (yet scarce recovered of the wounds which he received at *Margarita* and *Honora-ta*) which offered themselves to that service, following their directions, performed their work so well, that in the space of halfe an houre, the *Perdues* were earthed, and the Pioners had cut a way for the more easie bringing up of the *French* Cavallary.

Labourers are sent to open the way for the horse.

*Mayola*, who by his pretence had encouraged the workmen, would also be the first relator of this success, posted backe to the Duke, told him what was done, and the Duke who longed after such tidings, went on immediately in the head of his Army, not staying to give them a charge by word of mouth, with an *Ite*, goe you, like a faint-hearted Commander, but like a daring leader, declaring a *Venite*, come and follow me, by his exemplary action. The places appointed for the five severall assaults, and the Commanders which were to manage them were these. The first place, was at the Bridge upon the mouth of the Salt-Lake, the charge whereof was committed to *S. Annez*, and his regiment who was seconded by the souldiers of *Narbonne*, *Beziers*, and the Diocese of *Castres*, a company of Volunteers commanded by the Lord de *Lairone*, a company of Muskettiers, horsemen of *Tholouza*, under the Lord de *Calvet*, Treasurer of *France*. The second place was upon the sea shore, at the Port *Franqui*, and this was the charge of the regiment at *Languedocke*, which was backed by three companies of foot, brought into the Army, by the Lords of *Ionquieres*, *Canvillon*, and the Baron of *Mirepois*, by a troope of 150 Gentlemen, friends and allies to the Marquesse d' *Ambres*, one of the Kings Lieutenants in *Languedock*, and by a company of men at Armes, consisting of 50 Masters. Betwixt these two places, on the right

And the French Army is divided into five bands.

## 10 *The victory atchieved by the*

hand of the regiment of *Languedock*, a third place was committed to the trust and valour of the Lord *S. Andrew*, and the military bonds of *Nismes* and *Castres*, who was to be seconded by the Duke of *Halewins* company of men at Armes, which were to be backed with 60 voluntiers, and a troope of horse under the command of the Lord *de Magalas*. The fourth place deputed to the charge of *Chastelan*, who with his own regiment, and the Commons of *Montpellier* lead the Vant-guard, being seconded by the Count *d' Aubyonx*, who commanded the white Cornet of 100 Gentlemen, the Marquesse of *Mirepois*, following him with 50 others of the same quality, and the Lord of *Monseleus*, who marched after the Marquesse with 60 men at Armes of his owne name, and kindred, was upon *S. Andrewes* right hand, and the last upon *Castelans* right hand, committed to the regiment of *Firrye*; in the head whereof marched *Clermont Vertiliard*, the Field-marshal, seconded by a body of Infantery, commanded by *Murveisil*, and that by another, under the direction of the Lord *de Vallat*, all by the men of Armes belonging to the Duke *d' Halewin*, and two other companies, under two other Commanders.

A reserve set apart.

All the Army was not to be engaged at once, a strong reserve was set apart, to relieve their friends, if they should hap to be necessitated, and that was ready to be supplied by the Archbishop of *Bardeaux*, who by sea, about such time as both the hoasts began to slack their hands, as weary of fighting, came in happily, with 4000 foot, and two squadrons of horse, which he brought thither in such vessels, as the harbour was capable of, to succour his confederates upon all occasions.

In this order, upon a signall given by the discharge of 4 Cannons, the *French* Army marched up to the *Spanish* tren-



## French in Languedock. 71

trenches, and began a doubtfull battell, both parties fighting couragiously, and victory hovering over both the Armies, without any remonstrance, where she would pitch. The *Spaniards* in the beginning seemed her favourites, the *French* Commanders and soldiers, appointed for the foure last places, were more disheartened by a false report (that *S. Annex*, who had the charge of the first assault, was beaten backe with losse of many of his men, himselfe being desperately wounded in the head with one Musket bullet, and in his body with many others) then the offensive Armes of the enemy, though by them they received much dammage, being twice repulsed, not without some slaughter of men. But the Generall still like himselfe, by his word encouraged them not to faint, and leading on in person, charged upon the invaders so roundly, that he beat them backe againe to the squadrons, which were appointed to second them. The *French* Cavallary was not yet come up, the foot onely had maintained this ambiguous fight, by the space of two houres. In the end the prauncings of the horse were heard, the Cavallary of both sides met, and the violent shocks of their encounters gave the Infantry a time of breathing. The *Moone*, whose light till then was shadowed by the interposition of a foggy-dark-thick-womb'd cloud, then began to peep out of her silver orbe, and stood as a spectatresse of the battell five houres together. So long she lent her borrowed light to the directors of the battell, who by her assistance, ordered their squadrons so well, that though they were often broke on both sides, they were as often rallyed, no man being able to judge which side would goe off with conquest.

The battels  
joyne.

The fight  
doubtfull, the  
*French* horse  
come up, and  
get the victo-  
ry.

*Quis cladem illum notum?* the slaughter of men that night cannot be recorded without expression of some compassion. *Cynthia* stood looking on till the rocky

## 12 *The victory atchieved by the*

mountainous field, rough by nature, appeared more uneven by heapes of slaine men, and horses which covered the earth, till those hills which had bin so often courted of *Neptune*, who by her assistance, had oft railed his curly head above the shore, appeared an *Aceldama*, a field of blood: the *French* not without some noted losse having got the victory, (some of their chiefe Commanders having purchased it with their lives, (all the rest with sore wounds) and slaine far more *Spaniards* upon the place, and then she hid her head under the earth, as unwilling to see that horrid confusion, and so determined the battell.

The *Spaniards* flye.

*The adequate object of wisdom is, facienda, & vitanda; things to be undertaken, and avoyded.* Both the Armies had encountered with hazards and difficulties to avoyd them. Now the darknesse of the night had concealed the conquest from the victor, but could not make the losse unlesse of his dammage. The *Spaniard* saw his men utterly discomfited, few repairing to their colours, and to save the remainder, made a volley of shot about 2 in the morning, from the Fort of *Serbellon*, as if it had bin a signall to his scattered troops, to repair thither that they might be ready the next morning for a new fight, though it was (perhaps) but a trick to conceale his fight, himselfe and the remnant of his Army, presently making towards *Spaine* by the way of *Perpignan*: the *French* stood in full battalia till the morning, and at dawning of the day, marched towards the *Spanish* quarters, which they found abandoned, and the sunne climbing up the Easterne hill, by his splendor, discovered the way of *Spaine*, strewed with the Armes and baggage of the flying enemy, who had disburthened himselfe of those incumbrances to make his flight the speedier. There needed no advise of what was to be done, the one part of the *French* Army

## French in Languedock. 13

Army, was sent after the fugitives, which overtook the reare, and put the slowest to the sword, besides great numbers which were slain at the Well of fresh waters, during the time of the siege by the garrison, and the slaughter of some of the reare-guard upon their flight, and those as were slain the same day upon the place of battell, 500 were taken prisoners, (as the *French* boast) for the most part Captaines, and reformed officers, and above 500 drowned in the sea, and the Lake de Salses. The other part went to rife the *Spanish* Campe, where they found a booty beyond common belife, and their owne expectation. *Serbellons*, and all the officers tents stood whole, their Plate was unremoved, which with their beds and utensils remained to the victors, who also seyled of the Generals Mule, Coat, and staffe of office, and sent them to the King as a trophee of the victory. But this was not all the prey, which befell to the Conquerors. The night which crowned them with this happinesse, was the next which succeeded the Christian Kings Birth-day, and as emulous of the glory thereof, presented the *French* Army with further spoiles, (as the *French* write) all the Invadors Cannons, and Morterers, 500 Quintaux of powder, 600 of Lead, (a quintane is 100 pound weight) 30 Wagons loaden with march, 7 or 8000 Bullets, 4000 Pikes, as many Axes, more Bombards, and fire-works, seven Wagons loaden with horse-shoes, as many with iron nayles, 26 Apothecaries chests, well stored with all manner of medicines, and victuals in abundance.

The *French* seyre of the spoyle.

The *Spaniards* losse.

Newes of this victory was brought to the King at *Paris*, who to expresse his thankfulness to the Author, by a solemne song of thanksgiving, *Octob. 8. new stile*, in the Church of *Notre-Dame* at *Paris*, the Q<sup>ueen</sup> the Cardinall, the Countsellours of state, and the officers of

The King gives thanks to God, and rewards to his souldiers.

# 14 *The victory atchieved by the*

all the Courts of justice, with throngs of people attending at that solemn Service ; and in requitall of the Instruments , honoured the Duke of *Halewein* with the Office of a Marshall of *France* , and the inferiour Officers with rewards, tokens of his Royall love , the Canons of the *Arsenal* and Town-house, expressing the joy of his Majesty in the Liberties of the people , and the Bone-fires, and continuall Acclamations of the people crying out *Vive le Roy* , testifying their affections, and sincere love to his *Majestic*.

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The



The Actions and Occurrences in *Lorraine*,  
*Burgundie*, the *French County*,  
*Perigort*, and *Turena*.

**A**N aspiring flame is not easily suppress,  
it often diffuseth it self about the matter  
cast upon it, and recovereth the ayre,  
receiveth no hurt by the blow of a  
staffe, but giving way to the harder  
body, without any sensible separation  
of its parts, commeth together again. Such is the con-  
dition of a true souldier, an affront by his Friends, an  
open desertion of his Allies, cannot so much abate his  
spirit, as to make him lay down his armes, and give way  
to his adversary, the stage of warre is large, and if one  
part thereof bee so incumbred that hee cannot doe  
his part there, he will act it upon another. The Duke  
of *Rohan* by the practice of the *Grisons*, was hindred  
from promoting the *Christian Kings* affaires in the *Vel-*  
*toline*, marched thence with 800 horse, and 4000 foot, *Veltolines*  
men of braver insides then outides, tryed Lads, their  
weather-beaten garments testifying, that they had in-  
dured some storms of warre and weather, intending to  
joyne his Forces with the Kings Armies, either in the  
*French County*, or *Piemont*, as hee should receive order  
from

The Duke of  
*Rohan* march  
out of the  
*Veltolines*

from his Majesty, who was then prescribing severall Provinces to his severall Generals.

D. Bernhard  
goeth into the  
field.

Duke Bernhard of *Weymar* was appointed for the *Rhine* principally, but not with so strict a Commission, as not to encounter with the Kings Enemies self-where; some rubs were expected in his way, and it was in his election, whether hee would make any stay to remove them, the Christian King thinking himselfe sufficiently honoured by the voluntary service of so noble a Prince, so absolute a Commander, not limiting him, which without chalking the way, knew both the manner, and time to further the Kings businessse. His Majestie graced him with his personall presence to *Rhemes*, the Metropolis of *Campaigne*, whence after a *Dieu vous benie*, Godspeed you, and farewell, ordinary complement, the Duke marched first to *Langres*, a towne in the midst of *Casars Lingones*, now knowne by the name of the Province called *Bessigni*, thence to *Vescey*, and thence to *Dampierre*, the Generall Randevouz of his Army, where I finde him first preparing for action, June 27. The *Almaine* Forces which were to be conducted to his Army under the Generall *Major Schavelsky* did not then come in, nor was their stay prejudiciall to his designs, but *Haller* his Lieutenent Generall met him with 4000 able horse, and seven Regiments of foot, and attended with this retinue, he began to execute the Kings Commission. The Garrison of *Gray*, a town upon the Northwest of the River of *Saone*, right over against *Auxonne*, had lately got from the French the Castle of *Romagne*, a place of such importance, that it being in the *Spaniards* hands, did not only hinder all correspondence, betwixt the two great townes of *Saugres* and *Diion*, but did much annuifance to the whole adjoining territory. It was well manned according to the

Takes in the  
Castle of Ro-  
magne.

pro-

proportion of its capacity, 120 souldiers, and thirty peasants being layd into it, and better victualled, and this was the first place where hee employed his forces. *Tapadell* his Generall Major was sent before with the avantguard of his Army to surround it, the Duke imagining that such an apparition would be so terrible to the defendants, as to make them prepare for a capitulation. The issue was otherwise, the besieged saw but a small number of Enemies, and by the benefit of the Fort, thought themselves strong enough to grapple with them, they imagined that the Duke was confined to a day and place elsewhere, and would not stay to bring the body of his Army thither, and in this confidence scoffed at the Generall Major, as if he had undertaken a businesse which he could not accomplish; But *se Mécque qui cloque*, they had no cause to scorne him, the avantguard which presented it selfe before the Fort, was but as a flash of lightning before a thunder-clap, two days after, the Duke himselfe came downe in person with the mayn body of his army, spent 100 great shot against the Castle, forced the Garrison to yield upon discretion, made all the souldiers prisoners of warre, with their Captain *Tornnon* Major of *Gray* and an *Alfieres*, which commanded them. The peasants were dismissed, and might have passed freely, had they not been discovered, to have concealed some Pistolets which were given to the souldiers as lawful pillage. Like those *Jews* when *Hierusalem* was besieged by *Titus Vespasian*, they had shrined up some gold in their bowels, and that treasure which should have served for their livelihood, was the cause of death to some of them (the souldiers apprehending them, and ripping up their bellies to find that Mine) and had been to all, if the Duke had not interposed and restrained them, from proceeding so cruelly.

Which yiel  
upon discretion.

Some peasants  
to secure their  
gold, lost  
both mony  
and lives.

*Champlite* surrendered to D.  
Be: nb.

*Champlite*, another Fort which much endamaged the Kings Country, stood next in his way, and this hee first summoned by a trumpet, *June 10.* and the day following by six Canons, which forced the Garrison to surrender and redreeme their baggage with a good and proportionable ransome, and then the way being cleared, and these Cattle committed to *French* presidaries, a part of our Army, marched directly towards the River of *Seane*, with order to encampe about the towne of *Brior*, till the day following, which time he himseife came to them with the troops which attended him.

*Mercy* with 17 Regiments opposed the D. passage over *Seane*.

*It is the souldiers glory to encounter with difficulties,* and the Duke of *Weymar* met with much opposition on his march, but never shunned it. The Colonel *Mercy* in behalfe of *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, with 13 Regiments of horse, and four of foot, though not compleat ones had planted himseife on the East side of the River, to hinder the *Almain* Duke and his *French* retinew, from passing it. Tydings of the *Lorrainers* designe, were brought him, by the *Vantcurriers* of his Army, and he immediatly put his men into battalia, and marched directly towards the River point blanke against the place, a Village where the Enemies Army lay on the other side of the water. The sight of the foe, standing to dispute his passage with arguments of steel, rayfed his blood (not to an unadvised anger, which should make him neglect counsell, and without respect of danger, cause him to go on desperately) but to a well regulated emulation, and that expressed in action, his valiant heart being therby inflamed to make strong and speedy resistance, against such a daring Antagonist. At once, he both drew out a Squadron of horse, and ordered them to assay the passage, and beat off the *Lorrainers Dragons*, which lay intrenched beyond the flood:  
and



and planting eight Canons upon an hill neere the Village, levelled them against the *Lorrainers* Camp, which making some slaughter of his men (the Cavallary sent to that purpose, having happily passed the stream, twice ditcharging upon the *Dragoons*, being seconded by some Musquetiers, which waded up to the arm-holes, to succour their friends, cleered the passage, D. *Charles* his *Dragoons* perceiving almost 100 of their companions slain upon the place, amongst which was their prime Commander, the Generall Major of that Regiment, 100 wounded, and some taken prisoners, rettyring to an hill for their better safety. But the change of ground could not secure them from the devouring sword which pursued them; the whole body of the *French Cavallary*, without delay made over to their Companions, and Colonell *Rosa* Lievtenant of the *Alman* Dukes life-guard, having found a more fordeable cut, brought that off Regiment of 800 men through the stream, to those who had passed it before, which flankerd, or side-ways assaulted the *Lorrainers* forces, whilest the *French Cavallary* them in front, neere the Village d' *Arralogne*. The battaile might have proved doubtfull if all Duke *Charles* his men had been sonnes of one mother, if all had but the like courage to three *Almayn* Regiments which stood to it stoutly, & maintained the fight valiantly alone by the space of an hour, after the rest were fled. But the tergiversation of those fugitives lost the day, the *Germans* in the end too were compelled to give ground, by an orderly retreat from one Hill to another keeping their ranks unbroken, and themselves from the Massacre, till being brought to a straight passage, and roughly assaulted they disbanded in great confusion, exposing themselves & their friends to the sword, or captivity, and their baggage for a prize

Duke Bernb.  
encourters  
him,

And gets the  
victory.

*Giz* yielded  
upon discre-  
tion.

The Com-  
mander in St.  
*Loup* hanged  
up.

The issue and  
effect of the  
battell.

to their Enemy. The summe of all was thus. The *Lorrainers*, and *Burgundians*, the other part of *D. Charles* his Army, fled to the neighbour Towns and Castles to save themselves, but to the great damage of their enter-tainers; the town of *Giz*, whither the major part of them fled for shelter, was surrounded immediately by the *German Duke*, who *June 25*, constrained both it and some other small Castles, where hee found good store of viands, to yield upon discretion; only the Fort of *Saint Loup* held out two days longer to the paine of the Governour, who then yielding upon such conditions, as the victor should prescribe him after the surrendry, (justice over-ruling mercy) was hanged according to the Law of Armes, for his lawcinelle, in presuming to hold a place so weakly fortified against so puissant an army. All the three *German* Regiments, 50 persons only excepted were slain, or brought into captivity, 500 dead corpses of them being found upon the place, and 900 known to be taken prisoners, besides such as were kept secret by the souldiers for their ransoms, and 3000 horses gained by this victory. The prisoners of note were these. First, the Count of *Renx* a Colonel, 2. two Lievtienant Colonels, by name *Sinry* and *Ioseph Carres*. 3. ten Captains of horse. 4. Nine Lievtengants. 5. Fifteen Cornets. 6, 13. Quarter-masters. 7. Thirty and seven Corporals. 8. Thirteene trumpeters, 9. Three Kettle-drums one Provost, 426 common souldiers, and 400 *Dragoons*, besides women amongst which was the wife to Baron de *Laugres*, and a great number of Ser-vants; the greatest part of the souldiers freed themselves from thraldome, by a voluntary tender of their service to the Duke of *Meymar*, but 16 Ensignes gained by the victory, were sent to the King as Monumentall trophies of this atchievement, and are kept by his Ma-jesty.

This

This defeat was seconded by another, *Mercy* had rallied up his broken Army & with 2000 horse applied himselfe to trouble *Schavelitzkyes* passage, who was coming from the *Rhineward*, with 3000 men appointed to attend the *Alman Duke* in this Expedition. Notice of the designe was brought to the General before it was put into execution, commanded the *Rbinegrave* against him, who so behaved himself in the enterprize, that he slue 400 of them upon the place, put the rest to flight, and pursued them two league to *Veson*, one of the principall towns of the *French-County*.

*Mercy* againe  
defeated by  
the *Rbinegrave*

Whilst these things were acting about the *Saone*, some other of the forces appertaining to Duke *Charles* the Generall Butler and the *French County* appeared about *Montbeliard* a City almost at the head of *Mosella* in *Lorraine*, in all 4000 strong, surprized, and ruinated the bridge & Fort of *Voiancourt*, and began to block up *Montbeliard*; but retreated againe upon the report of *Schavallitzkyes* march, whose very name grew formidable by the ruines hee had made in the *Sundagow*, where he had taken *Altkircke* and the Castle, pillaged them, and burnt them to the ground, and now re-enforced by the *Comte de Grandcey*, Commander of *Montbeliard*, who came to him, with 200 horse, and 1000 foot, with their joynt Forces tooke in *Porrentruy*, in the Bishoprick of *Basil*, where they stayed some few days expecting directions from the Generall. Inne 25. July 5, they met his Highnesse at *Viller-sexe*, whither they brought up onely 2500 men, the roughnesse of the way, and tediousnesse of the journey making the rest to lagge behinde upon the way. The Dukes forces, were now drawn all together, and though he halted towards the *Rhine*, hee would not leave the *French County*, without some ample testimony of his sincere resolution to propagate

*Montbeliard*  
blocked up by  
*Butler*, is freed  
by *Schavallitzky*

*Altkirk*, taken,  
pillaged and  
burnt by *Schavallitzky*.

*Montbeliard*  
revictualled by  
*D. Bernhard*.

the cause, which he had undertaken. Divers *petit Forts* and Castles in that only Province had submitted to him, and out of their store, he had revidualled *Mont-belsard*, both with Corne and Castell, and now for a farewell to the County, *June 27, July 6*, he first visited *Beaulme*, which surrendered the same day, and furnished the Army with provision for the belly, and amunition for warre; and then himselfe and his Lievtenant General *Halliere*, having drawne out 350 horse, and 1200 footmen out of the army went to seeke out the Enemy about *Bezanzon*. *July 7*, the Game sprung of it selfe.

Six Companies of *Lorraine* horsemen defeated by *D. Bernb.*

Six Companies of the *Lorrainers* light horse, and life-guard, appeared neer a Country Village therabouts, assaulted them, & though for a time, they defended themselves manfully, in the end vanquished them, slue, and took the most part of them prisoners, and got all their Cornets and baggage. The Sunne had not reached the Meridian, when this Enterprize was accomplished, nor had the Duke of *Weymar*, yet attained to the Zenith of that days happinelle, *Ridet fatum quod exis subit, & nisi misereatur, rapit*. Fortune deals with her creatures, as the yong Lion with the Dog, plays with it a while, and then kils it. *Boyley* a man raised by Duke *Charles* to the dignity of a Colonell, as if Fate had sent him to fill up the Crescent of the *German* Dukes glory, with a full Regiment of 1200 men, came into the field, and was discovered not farre from *Bezanzon*, preparing to impeach the Duke in his way to the *Rhine*, and against him, some troops were sent out, who defeated him, and made him pay for his ambition of glory, with his own life, and of above 100 of his men, and with the captivity of his sonne, who had engaged himselfe with his Father in that Expedition, and many other ordinary Souldiers.

*Boyleys* Regiment defeated and himself slain.

*Monte*

*Mont-martin* a Castle sited advantageously, and the town of *Vesou* stood still in his way, and he meaning to have his passage cleere, would not leave them unvisited, *Mont martin* was summoned *July 13*, and yielded the next day upon discretion, *Vesou* was surrounded by the Dukes army the day after, and the inhabitants suspecting their disability to hold out a siege, surrendered upon composition. And here was the period of the Dukes stay in the *French Connty*. after these achievements hee marched towards the *Rhine*, desirous to prevent *John de Werth*, who was dispatched by the King of *Hungary*, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, to make head against him there. Duke *Charles* intending to joyne the remaynder of his army (abated already a third part and more) with the *Bavarian* followed him at a distance, and seeking to assist his Confederates, lost the love of his owne people, who seeing their late Prince more carefull of anothers, then his own territories, both the Gentry and other inhabitants of the Dutchy at *Nancy*, and the *Barrois* came in by throngs, and voluntarily at *Nancy* gave an oath of Allegiance to the Christian King, betwixt the hands of *Oquincourt* the Governour.

*Le Pont de Horde* a place upon the River of *Donx*, in the Frontiers of the *French Connty*, was knowne to be garrisoned with such men, as much troubled the Christian Kings Allyes, and subject in the adjacent territories, yet he would not stay to encampe before it, nor send a trumpet to summon it, that charge was left to the Count de *Medavy*, Governour of *Montbeliard*, from whence it was but three leagues distant: The Governor according to his order. *July 17*. committed the care of the designe to the Captain *la Capelle*, Serjeant Major of the Regiment de *Perche*, whom with 200 Musquetiers, two Companies of light-horse, and one peece of Canon

*Montmartin & Vesou* taken in the Duke marcheth towards the *Rhine*,

Many of the *Lorrainers* submit to the *Fr. King* voluntarily.

*Le pont de Horde,*

Besieged.

he

he sent the same day, to take it in. The Captain according to the common course of warre, sent first to summon it, and receiving not only a flat deniall, but a volley of shot, which wounded some of his souldiers, attending the Commanders refusall, played upon it with his Canon, while *Fresmey* his Lievtientant had advanced up to them, and broke it down. *A small disadvantage abates the edge of a Thrazenicall Braggart.* He which before might have had any honourable conditions granted him, if hee would have desired them, now began to beg for his life, and baggage, and that being denied by the Leaguer, which would not then, being so farre advanced, be tied to Covenants, and thus distressed, fearing to be surprized in the Fury, the issue whereof is fatall, hee submitted without anicling to the assiegeants mercy. *The wheele of fortune turns in a moment, the spooke that erst was highest, is presently lowest:* The Sunne but two houres since, saw this Governour commanding like a *petit Prince*, outbraving his Enemy, and returning words of defiance to the others admonition; and now sees him a Captive, a slave marked for death, manacled, and led to execution, the Count of *Medovy* so adjudging it, that because the Garrison expected the Canon, and had done many outrages with execrable cruelty in the vicinage, the Governour should be hanged before the Castle gate, & the Souldiers be made prisoners of Warre, if they would not serve under his Colours, which they did to recover their libertie, were transmitted to Duke *Bernhards* Army, and dispersed into severall Regiments, that being severed they might not consule to run away. The Castle was not great of building, but of some importance, the prize therof secured the harvest of that territory, as far as to *Nenschaffell*, and opened the way for the French Garrisons to make an inroad into the Mountain of *Burgundy*.

And taken by  
the Count of  
*Medovy* Go-  
vernour of  
*Montbéliard*.

The Gover-  
nour hanged.

*It is but folly for man amongst the multitudes of so many vanities, as attend mortality, to expect perpetual felicity. Some molestations, are still calling us to their embraces, and sorrowes will intervene to season our merriments.* The German Duke was not so much joyed in his achievements, as dejected by the death of his bosome friend *Ponica*, a man whom above all other he had chosen out, to participate of his secrets, being both wise in counsell, and valiant in action. He was taken from him by a violent feaver in the midst of *July*, and his embalmed body was reserved in the Camp, till the Duke went to the *Rhine*, and then it was honourably interred at *Basill*.

The death of  
*Ponica*, D.  
*Bernhards* bo-  
some friend.

Nor was the Christian King without his Crosse, though his forces abroad on the thriving hand, an insurrection at home, by the *Croquans* in *Périgord*, and the miserable devastation of *Towres*, the Metropolis of *Tarena* upon the *Loire*, by a strange sudden tempest, much disturbed him.

The damage at *Tours* was unavoidable, it proceeded not from the hostile Armes of an open enemy, nor tempest at the mutinies of rebels, but permission of the divine power, against which, there is not a thought of contestation to be entertained. The thing was full of admiration, progresse and period. It was a great calme, with a little raine, when sodainly, two dark cloudes met together, which belched out a winde intermingled with fire, and raised such a tempest, as hath not been known in the memory of man. It was first perceived neere the wood *S. Cosme*, where it tore up the trees by the roots, and as in a moment, drive them to divers places, and thence extending it selfe to the City, overturned the most part of the houses in the towne and suburbs, particularly that of *La Rich*, which had not a chimney left standing, nor a piece of the rooffe to couer it, not sparing

A strange  
tempest at  
*Tours*.



ring the Churches; *S. Julian* besides the shattered windowes, having one of the steeple laid flat to the earth, and the other broke off in the middle: two of *Saint Gratians* Pyramids being blowne downe, with the windowes of *S. Peter du Royle*, the Dormitory and chimneys of *Marmonsfierr*, a pannell of the wall in the *Carmelites* cloyster, with so much more losse, as cannot well be repaired with one hundred thousand *French* crownes. This was the progresse, yet the end was more wonderfull both in its time of duration, and the bounds of the tempest. It was supposed to be raised by some damned Sorcerer, who by the assistance of the Prince of the ayre had caused this outrage. The instrument of this desolation was limited both to time, place, and persons; the time lasted not above halfe a quarter of an houre: the *Havikane*. (so we may call it, though the true one was never seene in *Europe*) did not dilate it selfe beyond the City, and the Southerne banks of the *Loyre*, where it rent up some few trees, nor killed any, save only two men, which in a kinde of diffidence in the divine providence, were going to shelter themselves in the Tower *S. Hugon*, their eyes having beheld that strong place cast down by the violence of the storme before their deaths, the supream Majesty reading a lecture to us all by their destruction, when they sought for preservation, that the assured meanes of temporall safety are not in our election; and that it is meere vanity to oppose his omnipotency.

*Buffara* a Weaver  
raiseth a  
commotion  
in *Perigot*

His Majesties troubles by the mutinous rebels, were within his power to remedy. The heads of such intestine commotions, are commonly base fellows, neither fit for counsell in peace, nor command in warre; *Jack Straw*, *Cade*, and *Wat Tyler* in *England*, were formerly knowne the ringleaders in such insurrections, and now *Buffara*, a Weaver in *Perigot*, overshooting his shut-



shuttle, would be a stickler in state businesse, and con-  
voking some peasants, men of desperate fortunes, and  
more desperate mindes, by an heape of words, ill cou-  
ched, but plausibly uttered, spake thus unto them.

*Is there any difference betwixt the King and us? we have the shape of men as well as he. His greatnesse is supported by us, whose shoulders must beare the heavy weight of all his impositions, if we will continue in subjection to that too grievous a burden. There is scarce one of us, but may know the sweetnesse of liberty; wee have bin apprentices, or hired servants, and then feeling the scourge of our masters over us, we desired to be our owne men, the expiration of some few yeares, delivered us from that servitude, and we rejoiced in that liberty: But what got we thereby? A slavery far above the former: while we lived with our Masters, their purses bore our charges, we neither cared for house-rent, nor parish duties, we did our worke, tooke our ordinary repasts and rest, not caring for the morrow. Now we are Masters, but worse slaves then formerly; we carke and labour, sit up late, and rise early, and hardly can maintaine our families, yet must be taxed with such burthens, as we cannot support to maintaine a warre, undertaken for pleasure, not profit to the Kingdome. The King hath provoked an enemy, with whom hee might have had peace, and wee must suffer for it. We see the Frontiers of this Kingdome invaded, the Spaniard hath got some footing in Guyenne, Languedock, Province, and Picardie, it is to be thought he will goe on, and if we meane to save our selves, wee must not appeare in the Kings behalfe, and if wee meane to enjoy our states, wee must take up Armes, and oppose the Kings officers, that pursue us with their exactions. I crave your resolutions, and as many as will assent unto me, let them sling up their caps, and cry liberty.*

By an ill wo-  
ven speech to  
the Peasants.

The people  
assenting, take  
up Armes,

*Each offense (like Horace his Crow in the Lays feathers) frims in the colours of vertue*) The rebell, which preferring his private interest before the common good, would alter the course of state, in an *Aristocratie* ushering in an *Ataxie*, in a Monarchie introducing an *Anarchie*, will have a plea of politie to varnish his rebellion, and if he can but deliver it to the ignorant people in a fustian language, that many-headed beast doth oft receive it as Authenticeall. The seduced people applauded his speech, and as if *Peisbo* had fate upon his leditionous tongue, assevered, that he spoke truth in all, tooke up Armes, chose him for their chiefetaine, and in a desperate madnesse, following their more desperate leader, searched the Merchants ware-houses of that Province, slaughtered the Kings officers, proclaimed a day of Iubilie to as many as would take part with them, and by their progress in the beginning, finding no resistance, increased their first number to 7000 men. *Mischiefe, though not well supported at the first, grows higher, like the luxuriant branches of a fruit-bearing tree: if a good Patriot, like a Gardener, put in his pruning hooke, the suckers are soone cut off, and the stocke remains entire.* The Duke de *Kalotte*, sonne of the aged d' *Espernon*, Lievtenant Generall of that Province, his old Sires yeers disabling him from performing his office, supplied his Fathers duty, summoned the traine bands of the Country, called together many volunteers, met them in open field, when they were in the height of glory, gave them battell, slew 1200 of them upon the place, and chaled them to *Bergery*, a City upon the *Dordonne*, a River which disembogeth it selfe into the *Garonne*, below *Bordeaux*, where they fortified themselves, and stood in defiance of his Forces. The Duke omitted no meanes to reclaime or

Are beaten in  
the field by  
the Duke as  
*Valotte*.

sub-

subdue them: brought his Cannon into the field against them, but that did not so much as affright them, promised them fairely, that their taxes should be alleviated, if not totally taken off, but his oratory could not prevaile, yet at last with the old state trickes of a pardon, Their Captain made them submit, and deliver up their Captain into his hands, whom he commanded to be broke alive upon the wheele, in the high way, as an exemplary patterne of justice, and dismissed the others in peace to their own habitations.

A black Smith, a Farrier, born at *Lavergne* in *Quir- cy*, at the same time made another insurrection in that Province, and upon the like pretext, had drawn together 3000 men from *Tegrac*, *Lavergne*, *Padicar*, and other places of that territory, who gracing himselfe by the name and title of Captaine *Basque*, and attended with this goodly retinue, went first to *Gramat*, a walled towne, within one league of *Lavergne*, and thence enforced the proprietor, the Count of *Cabeces* to flye, having slain five or sixe of his domesticke servants, whom he had sent to restraine his insolent disorder. Proud of his successe, he proceeded further, went to *Fons*, neere *Figear*, a small walled towne, but not garrisoned, commanded the inhabitants to open their gates and receive such conditions as he would prescribe them, which they durst not refuse, there being no Army in that peaceable, and by peace over secure Country to resist him. His successe in the first attempt, made him entertaine a conceit, that he was a good Commander, but the fortune of the last, raised him from an opinion of his owne worth, to a sure confidence of ability, the bladder of his timpanons: ambition being blown up, by the breath of 3000 other vaine fellows, which came in to his assistance. *Buffara*, in the adjoining territory, had given him a president of vaine

A blacke Smith raiseth a new commotion in *Quiry*.

Taketh *Fons*.

Is re-enforced by 3000 fresh men.

arrogancy, and he intended to out-doe him in his folly. His attendants took upon them the name of *Croquans*, as well as those under *Buffars*, and to make them resemble military men, that they might goe into the field with colours, he robbed the Churches of their Pennons, and Banners, imployed and used them as Ensignes: and that he might appeare another *Salmonsw*, armed with false thunder, he took a tree of proportionable bignesse, boared and shaped it like a piece of great Ordinance, thinking thereby to be more formidable. *Wasps make combs, and Apes imitate men*: and Smug would resemble *S. George* on horse back.

Summons  
Figear.

Is deluded by  
the Citizens.

In this equipage he presented himselfe, before the City *Figear*: first, seysing of the suburbs, which the inhabitants had abandoned upon the report of his march thitherwards, and then summoning the town to open the gates, and to admit him in, with the black guard which followed, his ragged regimene. The inhabitants ironically humbly petitioned him, to stay till morning, acknowledged his victorious Armes, but that they might not be proclaimed traitors to the Crowne, and forfeit their charter, they onely requested a short time of deliberation. The Farrier yeelds, plants himself that night in the suburbs, expects the signall of his intramission the next morning, when sodainly he was saluted with haile-shot from the walles, order being taken that the Lord *Camboulze* then residing in the City, should place himselfe there, with the old men, and such as could doe no other service, to discharge the small Guns against him, whilst the Lord of *Roquesfort* with such a Cavallary as could be suddenly raised in the City, and the Baron of *Marinall*, with 500 armed Citizens, should sally out against him. The shot startled him, and made the Peasants give ground; but *Roquesfort*, and the Baron soon after falling upon the Rebels with

with all their might, beat them out of the first Barricade, drove them to the end of the suburbs, where while their leader was rallying his disordered band, intending to renew the combat, the souldiers of the City gave them such a rough charge, that the most of them being slain, the rest were compelled to flye for their lives to *Fours*, which they had surprized the day foregoing, whither the Baron of *Marinval* pursued them, doing execution upon the Reare, and besieging the rest in the towne, which they had taken for their security.

Taken and delivered to the hands of justice.

The rabble of Rebels no sooner perceived themselves thus straitened, but they humbly begged licence to return in peace to their own homes. They were naturally the Kings subjects, born in his dominions, and had sworn to persist in a faithfull obedience to his Majesty, and the Baron therefore was unwilling to proceed in extremity against them, though they had given such an evidence of disloyalty, it was reputed misprision, not malice which caused the common men to offend, and though it was in his power to punish them exemplarily, he concluded it to be farre better to win their affections by an act of mercy, then to cloigne the hearts of their fellowes from him, by proceeding against them legally. Yet still he kept at a politike distance from them, painted out the hainousnesse of the trespasse in glaring, oylie colours, told them he could not answer it before his Majesty, if he should suffer them to escape unpunished, and all to make them sensible of their error, which he did so effectually, that the poore soules perceiving what they had done, humbly begged pardon, which he granted conditionally. First, that they should deliver into his hands, their Captain, Lieutenant, and the Ensignes with the colours. Secondly, that each man should return to his own dwelling, and were never more to meet with any intention to oppose

pose the Kings service : both which conditions were performed the same day, and the Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensignes, were delivered to the officers of civill justice, to be proceeded against as criminall melesfactors, guilty of high treason: the Baron of *Marival* preparing for his journey to *Paris*, to informe his Majesty of the particulars which had bin done.

Thus the Kings forces were happily victorious over the Rebels, which had raised these intestine commotions within his own dominions; nor were his Armies which were sent against the frontier Prouinces under the *Spaniards* command unfortunate, either when they undertooke the recovery of what the King had lost, the yeare passed, or made an invasion into the *Spanish* territories. The Comtois were freed of D. *Bernhard*, but not of all the Kings souldiers. The D. of *Longueville*, Lieutenant Generall to the Prince of *Conde*, had drawn together all the *Frenches* which had wintred in *Champaigne*, *Lorraine*, and *Burgundy*, and expecting to be re-enforced by the old souldiers, which came out of *Switzerland*, under the Duke of *Roban*, who by reason of the indisposition of body, being forced to stay at *Geneva*, was transmitting his 500 horse, and 4000 foot to *Longueville*, though yet attended onely with his owne men, marched directly against the *French* County, and began his work where Duke *Bernhard* left, further advancing the Kings businesse, and more perplexing his enemies. His first quarter was at *Branges*, whence I finde him marching, *June* 11. and encamping the same night neer *Faix* with his Army. Till then he found occasion to make experiment of his mens courage, or his own forrune. Here he found a small adventure to try his prowess. An expert *Spanish* Commander, the Marquesse of *Conflans*, was encamped neer him with three regiments, against him he dispatched

The Mar-  
quesse of *Con-  
flans* raised by  
the Duke of  
*Longueville*

*Gai-*

*Guiry* the Field-marshal, with one part of his Army, who, undiscovered till hee had reached his Enemy, charged him so suddenly and furiously that had not the *Spanish* Commander bin very carefull to hold his forces in their military order, his Regiments had bin rowted, and yet his care could not enable him to maintain his trenches, raysed he was, but not discomfited, receding in a well ordered retreat, some of his *Cavallary* being slain, he saved the remayn of his men two leagues, leaving one *Cornetto*, one *Guidon*, his plate, and all his baggage, as a booty to *Guiry*, whose souldiers more greedy of that prize, then a glorious victory stay'd to pillage his Campe, not pursuing him.

*June 12*, the Duke incamped neer the Castle of *Courlaon*, which he rounded with his army the same day, but not without opposition of the Garrison, which played upon him from the Castle, and wounded *Gondreville*, his Armour-bearer close by him, and not far from him, *Fevillan* and *Rembe* two Captains of the Regiment d' *Anguyen*. The Vicount *Arpajoux* Field-marshal, was employed all night to plant a battery against the Citadel, whiles the labourers, and some ordinary souldiers were sent to get bavins to fill up the two ditches about the Fort, both which did their parts so carefully, that by break of day, the great Ordnance began to thunder, the pioners had filled up the outward ditch with faggots, and plained the way for their easier access to the other; the great Guns had made a reasonable breach in the wall, and the souldiers, each man with a faggot in one hand, & military instruments in the other, were hasting to fill up the inward ditch, and prepare for assault, by eight the same morning, when suddenly a white flagge appearing upon the wall, a retreat was sounded, the *French* Assailants made a stop, and the Garrison condescended upon condition of life saved to

The Castle of *Courlaon*, besieged by the D.

Surrendered upon composition.



surrender the Citadell. Lesse could not have bin desired, more perhaps might have bin granted, if it had bin requested: to this petition the Duke subscribed willingly, & so without effusion of blood, got tise Fort, where he spent the next day to refresh his Army, repaire the breaches, renew the Fortifications, accommodate the place with a Garrison, and to dispose of the amunition, and other commodities found there, for his best benefit, and subsistence of his Forces.

The town of  
*Lyon de Saul-*  
*nier* surprized  
by the *French*.

A worse Fate attended a neighbouring City *Lion de Saulnier*, then besell the Castle, it was a place late of eminēce in the County, the salt pans adjoyning yielding a good annuall renew to the inhabitants, and they again adorning the place with goodly edifices, testimonies of their wealthinesse. Now it must both change its Lord, and lose its splendor. *June 14*, the Duke went in person to survey it, and the same day begirt it with all his power. The Garrison defended it well, whiles it was theirs, and when they could not hold it, ruined it. The *French* got it by piecemeal, first, the cloyster of the *Capuchins*, then the Suburbs of *Saint Desire*, and the town afterwards; yet we cannot properly say they got it, though the *Spaniard* lost it, unless the *Spaniards* losse may be called their gain; the Garrison as it gave ground, so the Assailants gave fire to the Cloyster, Suburbs, and City, which put the besiegers to a new trouble, labouring to save what they could from the devouring *Vulcan*, while *Rimcourt* the *Spanish* Commander inclosed himself in the Castle, the strength of the City wel moated, well walled, and then of the more difficult accessse, because the Dike was brim full of water; and hee had broken down the bridge, which led into the Castle, leaving the rubbish of the towne a prize to the assailants.

The Castle  
holds out.

Yet though the Duke could not then take that Castle,



He, two others the same day became subject to the King by his and his Confederates meanes. *Sancourt* a Captain of one of his troops of horse, took in the Fort of *Chilly*, and the *Count de Guebriant*, Lieutenant General to the Duke of *Rohan*, who that very day came up with his Forces to the Army, by the way took in another in the same vicinage.

Two other Castles taken by the Duke *Longueville*.

Mutual salutations were scarce passed, betwixt the Duke the General, and *Guebriant* the Field-marshal, when the Towne and Castle of *Montaigne* sited on an hill, in the view of *Lion de Saulnier*, presented it selfe to the Counts eye. *An active spirit apprehends each occasion to be doing*: The Count though he could not but be weary of his late march, expressed a kind of impatience in his looks, till he might come to action; acquainted the Duke with his purpose against *Montagne*, and the Duke as forward to give way to the designe, as the Field-marshal was to undertake it, gave him licence to use his force there without tying him to conditions. The Count march'd against it, and carryed the towne, though the Commander tracing the steps of *Rimcourt*, intended to fire it, and in the end the Castle upon Conventions, that the Peasants which surmounted above the number of 100, who were in the Fort, should yield upon discretion: and the souldiers with their armes, without baggage, should have convoy to some place of the Catholike King, which being not specified, were sent to *Perpignan*.

*Montaigne* taken by the Count de *Guebriant*.

*Matters of danger, not despair, are the true objects of valour: Every vertue is tied to Rules; and bounded with limits not to be transgressed, the extremes alter all goodness, if they be pitched upon: courage loseth its merited honour, if wilfulness and unguided petulancy overbear it: a well grounded reason, without prejudice to a*

The Castle of  
Lyon de Saul-  
niere surren-  
dred upon  
composition.

*mans honour, may justly countermand a rash and inconsiderate resolution.* It had bin dishonourable for *Rimecourt* to yield upon the first summons, and to hold out, it was almost impossible. Nor could the assaylant enforce him, but by famine, nor his friends relieve him if it should have come to that exigent. The place was pent up with numbers of souls within it, the strait confines of a Castle scarce could containe his souldiers amounting to 600 in number, and the inhabitants which surmounted that account, the Pest was hot amongst them, and payed a greater tribute to the grave, then the Enemies sword. *Pharaohs* leane Kine presented themselves daily before him, the people began to cry out for bread, a morsell would have contented them, which before sared delicately every day, and were not pleased without variety of dainty dishes: Relieve them hee could not but by an hard purchase of their liberty, nor be eased of their clamours, but by absenting himselfe from them, and that could not be achieved without the assent of his Enemy, and therefore he rather resolved to buy his quiet upon hard covenants, then endure that vexation, which other wise must necessarily pursue him. Capitulate he would, and upon any termes surrender, and capitulate hee did, and surrendred upon a strange Article, which though in the Generals it favoured of providence, was a plain evidence, that harder termes would have bin accepted, if they had bin required, *viz.* a convoy for the Garrison to any of his Catholike Majesties townes, which the Duke accepted, imbarqued them in so many Bottoms, as were required for their transportation, and carried them down the *Saone* into the County of *Ronsillon*.

*The first wheele of an Autocineton, a self-moving Engine being set a going the others must follow: It is so in*  
warre,

*warre, one prime place yielding, the appendants must come intoo. The Castles of Crevecoeur, Chilly, and Estaille in the French County, as if there had bin a contagion of their severall buildings, sunke with the mayne piece of that Fabrick, the Castle of Lyon de Saulnier and without enforcement rendred themselves to the Duke of Longueville his Majesties Lievttenant Generall, who possessed himself of them to the use of the Christian King his Master: The Fort of Savigny in the Province of Bresse, made some resistance, and detained him some few days: The Spaniard had got it by his puissance the year before, and would not let it go without knocks; A private man is more tenacious of what he hath got by his own industry, then what descends unto him by inheritance: The Souldier, like the Merchant, will sell dear when he pays dear. The others places descended to the Crown of Spain, by marriage, this was purchased with blood, and nought but blood could redeem it, 14 dayes the Garrison held out, from the 7 of July new stile, to the 16, and then after blows both given and taken, was constrained to yield, upon condition that the Garrison consisting of 200 men should be conveyed to such one of the Catholike Kings townes, as it should please the French Generall.*

Divers Forts  
and Castles  
taken by the  
D. de Longue-  
ville.

*It is no happinesse to be possessed of much, if there be no use to be made thereof. The Castle of Savigny opened her gates to let the French in, but as yett they durst not trust themselves within the walls thereof; the Spaniards were gone, but left a more dangerous foe behinde them: the ayre was infected with pestilent exhalations threatening an unavoidable destruction, to as many as should dare to draw breath there: To make it securely habitable, the Dukes first care was to have it well ayred, and having purged it of the stench, filth and putrification, which*

The Castle of  
*Sevigny* ayred  
before the  
*French* enter.

caused the contagion, about three weeks after, put in a *French* Garrison. The time which was spent thereabout was not consumed vainly, order was taken by a polittick Ordinance for the sustentation of his Army, which though it was imployed to the proper use of bearing armes against the Kings Enemies, was by that meanes provided for plentifully, by the peasants of the *French* County, not of love, but fear, while the souldiers following their own profession, handled not the Sickle to cut down the ripe Corne, but the sword to cut off their adversaries: The *French* County was full of grain, the Harvest answered the seed-time, and the plowmans hopes, but they which sowed it, durst not mow it, lest they should both lose their labours, and lifes in that adventure. To secure the labouring Husbandman, and to provide for his Campe at once, by a Proclamation hee authorized the *Commons* to gather in the fruits of the earth of what sort soever, with a condition, to bring in the third sheafe, shock, or rispell unto his Magazine. The covenant was received joyfully, and the peasants with shew of alacrity, brought in the thirds of their Country commodities glad to have an assurance of two parts, which feared they should lose the totall.

The Duke of  
*Long*, by suffering the *Comptois* to take their crop, relies his army

And yet the effects of this Decree, were not the mayn summe of the account, which the Duke could make of his time there. His forces came to action, and whilst the Country people by supplying their wants, strengthened their hands and hearts, they advanced the Kings designes. The Duke was informed by some prisoners, that the *Spaniards* had made a little head, had assembled together betwixt *Poligny*, and the Castle of *Russe*, and himselve in person attended with 1200 horse, and 5800 Musquetiers went from the Camp at *Savign* three days before it was surrendred to give them battrell,

His

His intent was to have crusht the Cockatrice in the shell, to have abated that little body, which was in growing, before it came to perfection, but that project prevented by the providence of the *Spanish* Colonell *Maillart*, who commanded those forces, and hearing of the Dukes march, retreated to a place of more securitie, betwixt *Salinas* and *Bezanzen*, he took occasion by his own eye to informe himself of the States, and strength of *Bléters*, *Poligni*, and *Arbois*, the taking in of which places would prevent the Enemy of all meanes to attempt any thing against the Kings towns in *Bresse*, and *Bagez*, while the *French* armies were busied elsewhere, and then returned.

*July 15*, he went again from his Quarter in the Camp, towards *Cowleige*, and thence again the next day to *Orgeles*, to besiege the Towne and Castle which defended it, where the Suburbs being mastered by the Vicount *d'Arpejoux* his Lievtenant Generall, the besieged fired the town, and betook themselves to the Castle, which they thought was strong enough to secure them, and they able to hold, but were forced to yield the same day upon discretion. Many hands make light work, *Savigni* by this was reduced to extremities, and stood upon accord, only a part of the hoast was left before it, the rest were commanded upon severall adventures. The Baron of *Compes*, with the Regiment of *Anguien*, was sent against the Castles of *Montonne*, *Pymorain*, and *Latour-du-Moy*, which he took successively upon accord, and last against the Castle of *Clervall*, which he took by assault, put the presidaries to the sword, and tooke three Ensignes and two Cornets, which he sent to the King by *Ramboy Aide* of the Campe to the Dukes army, as monumentall tokens of his achievement.

*Orgeles* yielded  
to the *French*  
with other  
Forts.

His Majesty received some content in the happy proceedings

ceedings of his Forces against the professed Enemies of that Crown, but more in the successfull negotiation of *Banirn* a Counsellor of State, whom he had employed to feele the pulse of his late discontented Cousin, who as a subject ought him all dutifull obedience, and by the obligation of Consanguinitie, being his neereft Kinsman of blood, was tied unto him by nature, but upon a causelesse distaste, in a Male-content was retired to *Sedan*, where *Banirn* being admitted to conference with him, discharged his office so effectually, that opening the Kings good affection towards him, hee dispersed those clouds of doubts, which had hovered over his understanding, and made him entertain some jealous thoughts against his Majesty, and after hee had got some evidence of his loyall heart, returned again to his Majesty, *August 3* new stile, with the welcome tydings of his sincere and unfained obedience.

The Count  
of *Soyssons*  
gives evidence  
of his loyalty  
to the King.

*July 16*, was a day to be recorded in the *French* Kalendar, and set downe in golden letters. *Guebriant* the Field-marshal, being sent out that day by the Duke of *Longueville*, against the Castle of *Bonny*, which was kept by a *Spanish* Captaine, ten souldiers and 200 peasants, after 58 vollies of Cannon-shot, forced it to yield upon discretion, and trussed up three of the Souldiers, causing them so to suffer exemplarily, marched himselfe against the Castles of *Pibly*, *Ruargues*, & *Presilly*, which he surprized, and sent the life-guard of the Duke of *Roban* with 400 Musquetiers, to *Beauregard* and *Binan*, which they seized of, doing such service thereby to the King, that besides the ground which they had gotten in the *French* Countie, which gave them good footing there, there being no place of strength in their Enemies hand, from *Saint Claude* to *Blotrans*, save only *S. Lawrence de la Roche*, nor no place in the Frontier which might

Sundry Castles  
taken by *Guebriant*  
in the  
*French* Countie.

might serve as a convenient Rendezvous for the *Spanish* Armies, which were then on forming, but *Salines* in the two only Castles of *Elymerain*, and *Beauregard*, a booty was found worth in estimation above 50000 *Franks*, which the Duke *de Longueville*, distributed amongst the souldiers; who thus encouraged with a generall vote testified their forwardnesse to attend him in his future designs.

The gaining of all these Forts brought not the *French* Generall to the period and end of his pains, but renovation of his labour, and prosecution of his Conquests. Towards *Bleterans* he tended, and to leave nothing behind him, which might be an Harbour to the *Spanish*, he first took in three small Castles, that of *Chasteau-chalon*, which submitted *July* <sup>15</sup>/<sub>27</sub>, and the other at *Harlay*, and *Pica* which came in *July* <sup>17</sup>/<sub>27</sub>, and then made towards *Saint Lawrence la Roche*, one of the strongest pieces, and of most importance in that territory.

An adviso which hapned into his hands whilest hee was at *Chasteau-chalon*, made him leave the two last Forts, to the care of *Montausier* the Camp-master, and march away with all speed to besiege that City. *July* <sup>11</sup>/<sub>27</sub>,

A Letter was intercepted, which was to be carried by a *S. Lawrence la* peasant from the Garrison of the towne and Castle of *Roche*, the town  
Saint *Lawrence* to the Governour of *Bleteran*, the pur-  
port whereof was, that they desired him to remit them  
their own Governour, because the *French* Army drew  
rewards them, and they were threatned with a speedie  
siege. The Duke from hence collected, that if he could  
surround them before the return of their Commander,  
he might easily carry the place, the strength of a Garri-  
son, not consisting so much upon the numbers of ordi-  
nary men and common Fortifications, as the sage direc-  
tion of an expert Leader, who armed with authority,  
can



Burned by the  
Spaniards  
which fled into  
the Castle.

Where they  
are besieged &  
forced to yield.

can both awe the men, and manage the action. To lose no time, the same day he sent away a party of 400 chosen men, drawn out of all the Regiments, under the command of *Versin* the Camp-master, who reaching thither the same Evening, sent away two of the Serjeants belonging to the Regiment of *Normandy*, and twentie Souldiers to view it. The Officers did their parts carefully, found it assaultable, and so reported it; the Camp-master applies himself to their relation, plants his scaling ladders, and at point of day, *July 14*, took it by escalado, yet the Serjeants bought it with the losse of their own lives, and one of the souldiers. The town was taken, and exposed to pillage, but the inhabitants and Garrison retyring into the Castle, by casting fire-balls upon their houses, milked the assaillants hopes in their expected pillage, but doing them withall one pleasure in their preservation from the pestilence, which then raged so furiously in the City, that there was scarce one house free. The Camp-master sent with speed to the Generall to informe him, of what had been done, who the same day hee received his intelligence *July 15*, marched thither with the Vicount d' *Arpajoux*, viewed the place, notwithstanding three Faulcons shot discharged against him, planted the Regiment of *Normandie* under the town wall, from whence they made their daily approches to the Castle being supported, and relieved by the other Regiments of the army successively. Sixteen days siege the Castle held out, and then wanting water, and afflicted with pestilence, yielded upon this condition, that the souldiers 48 in number, the remaynder which had escaped the Sword and Pestilence, should depart with one Captain, and one Serjeant, and their wives, the Drum beating, and without baggage, and so be conveyed to *Blatrans*. It was granted them, they

were



were dismissed with a Convoy of 100 Musquetiers, and 50 horse to *Bleterans*, the inhabitants being made prisoners of warre.

*An unexperienced Navigator to avoid Scylla falls into Charybdis, one extremity drives unadvised sonles into a worse, like the fish, which to avoid the frying pan, leaps into the fire*: the true Hieroglyphicke of these poore soules, which by leaving Saint *Lawrence de la Roche*, thought themselves secured in the choice of *Bleterans*, whither they had a safe convoy, safe as for the way, not as for a sure shelter, that being the next place of note, and strength which the Duke meant to engirt with his Forces.

Criticall prognosticks of the issue preceded the Fate of that City, the *French* omitted to do nothing, which might be for their advantage, and the inhabitants admitted all things which conduced to their own prejudice, the hearts of the inhabitants fayled them, the best and wealthiest Citizens tooke up a resolution to save their persons, and best goods in *Dole*, and yet changed their counsell presently, fearing what they had just cause to suspect, to be surprized by the way, though they were to be conducted by a Convoy. The Count of *Guebriant* Field-marshal to the Duke of *Rohan*, had notice of their first intention, by Letters intercepted from a peasant, who was intrusted with that portage to *Dole*, & leaving the Campe at *Chilly*, *August*  $\frac{1}{11}$ , went to way-lay them. An ambuscado hee prepared upon the way, expecting each minute the waggons which were to carry their wealth, listned after the Bells, and the Carters whistles, sent out his Scours to descry them, yet neither could the eyes of his Spies, nor his own diligent harkening bring him any assurance of his hope: They neither did, nor intended to stirre at that time, perplexed, knotty doubts

*Bleterans* in danger of a siege.

The Burgeses prepare to flie.

*Guebriant* way  
lays them, and  
they not com-  
ming abroad,

Addresseth a  
stratagem to  
surprize the  
Garrison.  
That failing  
he takes in  
*Ionsséan* a Ca-  
stle,

had staggered their resolve, something they meant to do, to that purpose, but neither knew, nor could conclude of the How or the When to do it securely. *Guebriant* would no longer attend the Citizens, but by a devise thought to inveigle the Garrison, and draw the military men into the trap which hee had laid for the Burgeses; his party consisted of 200 light horse, and 100 *Dragoons*, ten of his *Cavaliers* hee sent abroad to surprize the Peasants, which by night were employed to bring home the crop of the Earth: thinking by this means to make the souldiers issue out for their succour, and so to entangle them: the *French* horsemen did their part, surprized thirty peasants when they had loaden their horses with corn, and by bright day light, deeming that the presidaries would come abroad to relieve and release the Captives, marched with these prisoners hard by the Counter-scarpe. All this would not do, the Garrison sent some Cannon-shot after them, but would not pursue them. The Count thus frustrated of his expectation, rose from his ambush, and marched directly to the Castle of *Ionsséan*, which he reached by noon, being but three leagues from *Bleteran*, and though it was a place of good strength, rounded with a Moate foure perches broad, eight foot deep of water, flanked with four good towres, and fortified by a countermure, had it surrendred unto him at his first appearing, upon discretion. Where Valour and Counsell leads, Fortune attends, and crownes the designe with a prosperous issue.

*Ionsséan*, by the change of the Lord, had some alteration of its Lawes, a *French* Garrison was presently put into it, which must stand in opposition, to the townes with which the Castle lately had commerce and correspondence, and that done, the Field-marshal

Went

went to *Loges* another Fort within half a league of the former, which he summoned, took in, and then prepared for his speedy returne to the Army. But one raw mortell, the fayling of his first project at *Bleterans*, was not yet digested, hee still concluded that hee had done nothing worthy himselfe in that expedition, if he did no more; & to allure the presidariaries in *Bleterans* out of the town, hee marched in their open sight with his army towards the Camp, leaving five or six *Dragoons* behind him, with instructions that when it might be imagined that the mayn body of his Forces were, marched a two houres journey, they should arise from the place where they lay hid, drive away all the cattle which were grasing neer the City, and if the Garrison did pursue them, they should with a secure, but not over-hasty pace, go on to such a place, where hee would lay some *Carabins* to save them, and surprize the pursuing Enemy. The actions of his men, and the Event answered his directions. The *Dragoons* turned Drovers, and the Garrison seeing the cattle which were their maintenance driven away, by that maniple of men, sent out 40 horse and 50 Musquetiers to recover them: the *Dragoons* at the first drave on faire and gently, till they saw the bait had taken, and then mending their pace, but observing such a distance as might keep them out of the reach of the Enemies Muskets, and give the pursuers hope to over-take them, led them on to their Fate, the wood where *Vilette* lurked with his *Carabins*, which sodainly and roundly fell upon them, and at the first charge, cut them all in pieces (but 15 who begged quarter, and obtained it, and five *Cavallieres*, whose Steeds stood them in more stead then their swords, and by their speed saved their Riders, and themselves in *Bleterans*.

And the Fort  
de *Loges*,

Addresseth a  
new stratagem  
for the Garrison  
of *Bleterans*,

And surprised  
a part of the  
presidariaries.

This

*Bleterans* besieged,

and described.

The Castle of  
*Fontenay* sur-  
rendered.

This atchievement, satisfied him for the present, he was well provided to give an account to the Generall of his doings, and now returned to the Campe then at *Ruffey*, where, before his coming in, the Duke of *Longueville* being re-enforced with 12 fresh Companies of the Regiment de *Castel-moron*, had concluded to besiege *Bleterans*, and had sent *Vandy* the Camp-master, and *Marfin* a new Colonell, raised to that honour by the death of the *Liegeois* *Blaquerois*, which died of the plague at *Chalon*, with 60 Musquetiers, and 200 men at armes, to burn down the Mills upon the River, which they did accordingly.

The town is situated in the County of *Burgundie*, in figure square, consisting of 600 Families, with one fair street, which extends it selfe from the East end to the West, and many lesser streets, and lanes abutting upon it. A four-square Castle, guarded with a double ditch, four great towres at the foure corners, and foure others upon the firme land betwixt the two Moats, stands like a Bulwarke at one Angle of the City, which being strong by nature, built in the middle of a *Moorasse*, whither the Cannon could not have been drawn, had not the drought paved the ground, must now entertain these new guests which came to visit it; it stood alone for the *Spaniard*, the neighbouring Forts and places of strength, had submitted to the Christian King, *Fontenay* honoured still by the birth of *S. Bernhard*, which held out last, being taken in by *Guebriant*, after three Cannons shot against it.

Some days were spent in intrenching the Army, raising of batteries, making of Gabionnadoes and approaches, *Aug. 1<sup>st</sup>*, was the first day when the platforme of the siege was drawn, and *Aug. 3<sup>rd</sup>*, the Duke having spent 600 Cannon-shot in the foure preceding days against

gainst the walls, and made a breach of 25 paces in length first summoned the City, and the Garrison at first demanding three dayes respite to acquaint the Lievtenant Generall of *Burgundy*, with the particulars of their estate, and upon the Generals deniall of their request, telling him plainly that they were able to guard the breach, and would not yield, he concluded to assault it, and did so the same day, and carried it by force, maugre the resistance of 300 *Alman* Souldiers, which lay therein, in whom the inhabitants put a strange confidence, for their valour shewed at *Saverne*, and in the fury put 200 men of the inhabitants, whom he found in armes to the sword, but preserved the lives and honours of 300 women which implored his grace, inclosing them in a Sanctuary, till the violence of the raging tempest was over.

The town of  
*Blies* taken.

The Castle served as a place of retreat to the Garrison, and held out till *Sept. 2.* new stile, when the Defendants desired to capitulate, sent out an hostage to that effect, the Master of their Ordnance, received another from the Campe, *Mico* Lievtenant of the Regiment of *Anguien*, and after much scruple, and many difficulties obtained these conditions.

The besieged  
fle to the Ca-  
stile, where  
they capitulate  
and surrender.

## I.

That the Souldiers should have liberty to depart with their armes, baggage, one Dum beating, bullet in mouth, and lighted matches.

## II.

That they might carry with them two field-peeces, such

such as should be assigned them by the Duke of Longueville.

## III.

That they should be furnished with waggons to transport their baggage, sicke, and wounded men.

## IV.

That they should have a Convoy, with security to Dole.

Lastly, that the inhabitants, which had retired into the Castle, should freely go whither they pleased, and as many as would stay in the town, should take an oath of allegiance to the Christian King. All which were accepted, and the Garrison having stayed two dayes to pack up their trinkets, marched out *Sept. 5*, new stile, 300 in all the most *Almans*, which took service under the *French*, and the other *Comtois*, who according to the treaty, were conducted to *Dole*, by 150 *French Cavaliers*.

The



The Actions and Occurrences in *Piemont*,  
*Montferrat*, *Millanots*, and generally  
 throughout *Italy*.



He departure of the Duke *de Rohan*, from the *Valtoline*, not only promoted the *Spanish* designs among the *Grisons*, and *Valtelliners*, the *Grisons* challenging a jurisdiction over the *Valtelliners*, which they deny, and the Marquisse of *Leganez*, Governour of *Millain*, fishing in those troubled waters, interposing as a stickler in that controversie, which is not yet agreed of, but strengthened the Marquestes hands against the Duke of *Savoy*, in the Principality of *Piemont* and *Montferrat*, his united forces of 30000 foot, and 5000 horse (because there was no Enemy to flank him) being brought down against the Duke, before the *French* succours under the command of *Cregny*, could be brought in to his assistance. The Dukes Army which should make head against the *Spanish* host, was but a small one, 5000 foot and 1500 horse, yet so well disposed and ordered, that

Troubles amongst the *Grisons* after *Rohans* departure.

H

with

*Leganer* Governour of *Milham* goeth into the field.

with this small number hee guarded his Dominions, from that universall devastation which threatned them though with losse of some places, till the *French* came in to relieve him. *Leganer* appearing in field at *Novarra*, *June 6* new stile, *Gregory* not reaching the Duke till *June 12*, eighteen days after, when hee arrived opportunely at *Cassall*, the *Spanish* Marquesse, before the *French* came in, having threatned to besiege it.

The *Spanish* Army is divided into three parts.

At *Novarra* the Marquesse divided his Army into three parts, one was to stay with him here, the second was sent into the *Lomeline*, and the third under *Gildas* towards *Nisse de la Paille*, which was the first place he aimed at; the victory there being prepared for him before his coming, by the trechery of the inhabitants, who by private intelligences, had invited him to come before it, and promised to surrender it, in despite of the Governour and the Garrison. A traitor in a State is like a Serpent in the bosome, fatall if fostered, and unremoved. The Duke of *Savoy* knew not the secret practice betwixt those Rebels and his Enemies, but regarded them as subjects, and was carefull for their preservation. Vpon the first bruit of *Gildas* his coming downe, he dispatcht thither wards, two companies of light horse, one consisting of 80, and the other of 40 *Cavalliers*, who came into the town, *May 31, June 10* before day, and receiving intelligence, that the *Spaniards* were then at *Aucisa* a place fast by, sent out some Vant-couriers to discover their number and posture, who returning with an answer, that the Army consisted of 4000 foot, 1200 horse, and some *Dragoons*, these *Cavalliers* resolved to visit them, and skirmished with them all that day, being secured from much damage by the *Canons* of the towne, which played advantageously upon the Campe, and at night were received

*Gildas* sent towards *Nisse de la Paille*.



ceived into the City by the Governour, who disposed them into their severall places to defend the City. The night nursing mother of those deeds of darknesse, first caused the evill affection of the Citizens towards the Duke their lawfull Princee to be suspected, when *Gildas* assaulting an half-moon neer the Cloyster of the *Capuchins*, carried it by the slacknesse of the defendants, who inclining to his party, did as good as surrender it, without opposing him, and suffered his *Cavallary* and *Dragoons* to passe the River of *Borbo*, and range themselves in Battalia upon Saint *Francis* his Hill, and the day ensuing plainly discovered it. The presidaries did their best, both for their owne defence and offence of the assaillants: They skirmished all day, neere the *Piemont* Port, with the *Spanish* Campe, to give the inhabitants opportunity to go abroad to get forage for the horses, of which they were almost destitute. Out they went, but did little to help their friends at home, and much for the advantage of those new ones abroad, *Gildas* were certified by some of them, of the estate of the towne more particularly, and sent a Scout of summons to yield before that *Leganez* came downe directed to the Governour, and the Lord Saint *Paul* then residing there by a trumpet, accompanied with two *Capuchins*, and the Curate of Saint *John de Nisse*, (who fained himselfe to have been a prisoner to the *Spaniard*) to which the Governour returned no other answer, but that hee thanked *Gildas*, and would prepare to entertain *Leganez* in a military bravery, with this answer the Drum, and the two *Capuchins* returned, but the Curate stayed behind, to adde more fuell to that fire of mutiny, which was kindled in the City, and to passe intelligence of each circumstance to the *Spanish* Army. The basest of creatures are most prolificus, and the un-

Summoned in  
the City.

Which by the  
treachery and  
feditious pra-  
ctice of the in-  
habitants,

Was surren-  
dred,

In despite of  
the Governour  
and garrison.

perfect animals produce more yong ones in number, and in a farre shorter time, then the perfect; the feditious Curate had prepared a speech, a short one scarce of three lines, to divide the hearts of people from their Prince, and it wrought so effectually, that the Drum had scarce delivered his answer to *Gildas*, and he prepared to assault the Curtain of Saint *Francis*, when the rebellion of the people (which like fire, if it fall upon flaxe, or such combustible matter, doth soone rayse it self to a flame) at first ashamed to shew its head, fed with the oily words of a traiterous Priest, began to be both insolent and impudent, they abandoned the stations, to which they were designed, threatened the *Savoyards* Officers to deliver them into the hands of the *Spaniard*, unlesse they would presently capitulate, 40 of them marching up to the Governour, with menaces to murder him, unlesse he did treat instantly. The Commander seeing how hee was prest betwixt two extremes, apparant danger of life, if he should refuse, ignominie if he should assent, though to spin out the time a little, till he could pacifie this commotion, sent out a Drum, as if he meant to Article, and in lieu of him received a Serjeant from the Campe, to obtaining a cessation of armes, which he spent with all remonstrances he could think of, to pacifie the people, and divert them from that shamefull revolt, when not prevailing with the enraged multitude, he was forced to come to covenants, and *June 4*, the Garrison of 300 men (able to have maintained the place against the enemy without, if there had not been a worle within) departed from the City, and left it to the command of the Catholick King.

*Breme* was the next place, designed by the *Spanish* Marquesse to be conquered by his forces, and a designe only

only it was, which never came to execution, it being a place of strength well garnisoned, and provided for by the Duke of Savoy, Emery the French Embassador, and Prastin who laid in an experienced, courageous souldier *Mont-gaillard* to defend it, and that being known to the Spanisb Generall, he loth to spend his time and forces there, which might be imployed elswhere more expeditiously left it, and with his Army first besieged *Agellan* or *Aillan*, a Castle neere *Asti*, situate upon an Hill, where *Renato Roero*, which commanded there, received him couragiously, hanging up a black flag, in testimony that he meant to hold it, as long as hee was able, his deeds answering the outward signe wherby he exprest his resolution.

*Agellano* besieged by the Spaniards.

Severall times he assaulted it, and was as oft repelled, with more losse in conclusion, then glory by the prosecution: the way he went, proclaimed the Spaniard to be a man of undaunted courage, fit for the managing of such an enterprize, three vollies of the shafts of fate, winged with rage, and pointed with death, could not divert him from following his enterprize, nor the four more dreadfull then any of the former appale him; twenty wagons were laden with men, wounded in this last attempt; the Hospitals of *Alexandria* and *Misse* were filled with Creples, dismembred, impotent men: some Commanders of note were slaine out-right, the Colonell *Lion* a German, the Serjeant Major *Crevelli*, three Captains, 15 Lieutenants, and *Alfieres*, besides a man of more speciall rank, known to be such by his habir, not his name, and yet all this misfortune could not shake, much lesse thatter his grounded resolution: The Marqueffe was not in the siege personally, and yet was present there powerfully, his quarter was then at *Cassigliore*, betwixt *Nave* and *Castiglione*, places late ap-

The Commander endureth divers assaults,

Slaughters upon the assailants.

pertaining to the *Savoyard*, but now fielsd by the *Spanish* Army, being but open Corps, Towers unfortified, and there informed of the former ill successe, concluded of another way to compasse his designe. The Castle was by his direction undermined in two several places, and that neer the *Assisan* Port was sprung, *June* 11 more fortunately for the besieged, then the assailants, these being covered and smothered with the earth, which fell upon them, those having an halbmooon which defended the Castle neer it, better fortified by a new mount of earth, raised by the playing of that mine, then it had bin formerly.

*Agliano* taken  
by the *Spani-*  
*ards.*

Yet all this only deferred, prevented not the fate of the Citadell. A new assault was concluded, and undertaken the next day, which though for that time was beaten off, with a notable losse to the assailants, so abated both the spirits, and number of the defendants, that within two dayes having then endured a siege of thirteen days, (begun with resolution to master the Fort, and continued without cessation of hostile opposition) were compelled to condition for their lives, and the Commander and Officers being dimitted with their swords by their sides, and the souldiers with white staves, the *Spanish* Marquesse intending to demolish the Castle which he had purchased with the losse of 3000 of his men, slain and disbanded, that it might no more steed the *Savoyard* his adverstary.

*Gold may be bought too deare*: so was *Agliano*, the Marquesse after this prize, aymed at an higher pitch of Glory, but could not reach it, the wings of his Army by which he was to mount being clipped by the valiancy of the *Savoyards*, & the Duke hanging like a plummet at his heels, to pull him downwards when he was rising. *Alba* was menaced with a siege, but that was

strongly

strongly garrisoned with 3000 souldiers, and the Duke incamped himself with his small Army, neer the bridge upon the *Taner*, to hinder the *Spanish* Generall from raising a banke against it: which caused the Marquesse about the end of *June* to retreat towards his own Province, the *Milanex*, passing the River under the shelter of his *Fort de Nom*, and to incampe in a small field betwixt *Ancona* and *Asti*, neere the *Taner*; labouring uncessantly about his Trenches, to earth himself within to small a distance of his Highnesse, whose little Army lay fortified in the wombe of its common mother, the *Ground*, that the Sentinels could parlee together, as they did frequently.

*Strength is not the only thing that makes a souldier victorious: He that carried a speare like a Weavers beam, was vanquished by a stripling* presumption of the power of his brawny arms, was the bane of that superlatively strong *Crotoniate*, and the Marquesse his confidence in the number, and force of his *Cavallary*, exposed his horsemen both to danger and damage. The *Spanish* horse at first were enquartered without his Trenches, the Duke perceived how open they lay assaulted them, and forced them to seek a more secure station. But what assurance of safety is there amongst the many turns, and doubtfull changes of warre? The ditches and mud-walled stables whither they retreated, might shelter them from the *Savoyards* sword, but not from famine. Grass did not grow in the new opened bowels of the earth, but upon the surface, the beasts must abroad to fetch in their forrage, or perish, and their Riders to provide for them, made many incursions into *Montferrat*, whence they still came short home, the Dukes *Carabins* which hee had planned there to guard that Province, cutting off the men, which adventured to get food for the Cartell.

The Duke of Savoy, and the Marquesse of Legaux encamp neere each other.

The Marques his horses quartered without his trenches are exposed to damage.

Hitherto the balls were but tossed, which afterwards came to be banded. The vigilant *Spaniard* lay close at his defensive ward, & would not offer to make a blow til he thought he might do it certainly, and strike home: His Highnesse (as it behoved him) was no lesse cautious then his Enemy: Both lay upon their advantages, though with some difference of their ends, the *Spaniard* aiming to winne ground from his Highnesse, the Duke who all this while laboured only to secure his Dominion from that forrain invasion.

The Prince of  
*Modena* sent  
into *Langues*,

Plundereth  
the territory

The Marquesse perceived that the Duke grew daily more and more strong, and therupon imagined, that all his Forces were generally drawne into the *Astesan*, that the other part of the Country was unfurnished of men, and therefore selecting 4000 Foot, and 500 Horse, out of the main body of his army, sent them with three peeces of Cannon, under the command of the Prince *Borsio* of *Modena* to *Langues*, who razed *Montbaldon*, and *Reccaveran* whence the inhabitants were fled, and burnt all the Villages as farre as *Courtenville*, which was designed for the fire too, but bought its safety with a summe of money. The Prince finding such a naked Country so farre, thought to finde all the rest unprovided both of men and munition, sent back his Cannon, which he would not stay to lugge after him, to make the more speed, and in haste came before *Salietto*, which the inhabitants had forsaken, but was then (the day before the Princes coming) garrisoned with 150 *Dragoons*, by the provident care of his Highnesse, who also commanded the whole Regiment of *Senantes*, which till then was laid in *Albe*, to march thither also, and to be assistant to that small Garrison against the Enemy. The proesse of all this was made known to the Prince *Borsio*, who now missing the Canon, of which

he had disburdened his Army, and being once repulsed, when he intended to have surprized the place by scalado, marched thence immediately against the Castle *Santa Julia*, which being defended but by 50 men, and undermined in two severall places by the Prince his pionsers, in the night was surrendered the next day, before that *Senantes*, who was ordered by the Duke to keep an eye upon the Prince his designs, could appear to his Friends with his auxiliary Forces. The Commission given to the *Savoyard* Colonell was to attend upon the *Spaniard*, and to impeach him, as much as might be, with the security of his Regiment, which was then only of 500 men, but not to adventure the hazard of a battaile, in regard of the disparity betwixt his, and the *Spanish* forces. The Colonell observed the directions to which he was limited, and concealing himself from the *Spanish* Campe, which lay about *Santa Julia*, lodged himself upon the top of a Mountain till midnight, when rising suddenly, he fell upon one of the *Spanish* quarters unexpectedly, slew above 200 men upon the place, took one Captain and some Officers, and souldiers, prisoners of warre, and brought such a confused amazement upon the whole *Spanish* Campe, that the Prince *Borsio* discomped presently, and retired in some disorder, by the way of *Cairo*, being pursued three *English* miles by *Senantes*, who then returning met with another *Savoyard* Colonell *Cerruto*, who by order from his Highnesse, joyned his troops to those under *Senantes*, to stop the progresse of the *Spaniard*, if hee should hap to appeare againe in the parts thereabout.

Takeh in the  
Fort *Santa*  
*Julia*.

Where he en-  
campeth and  
is raised by *Se-  
nantes*, a Colo-  
nell to the D.  
of *Savoy*.

*Legancez* in the interim, employed himselfe to build a Fort Royal at *Rocca*, point-blank against that at *Anone*. A Fort Royal  
wherin he used such diligence, that besides the great number built by *Legancez* at *Rocca*.



*Leganez* dis-  
campeth.

number of Pioners and Masons, which he had mustered out of the State of *Millan*, to that purpose, he ordered two Companies of each Regiment to helpe the ordinary labourers in the speedy raising of that fortified building. He performed it happily, and was thereby secured against both the *French* and *Savoyards* forces, the ready to joyn if he had not bin necessitated through want of forrage and victuals. The penury of his men, pinched them more, then the hostile actions of his adversary. Many would faine have run away from their colours, if the wayes had been open for their flight, the Duke of *Savoy* perceived it, and observing the old rule, that it is wisdom to lay a bridge of gold for a flying Enemy, opened the passages to *Montferrat*, which before were blocked up, relieved the Fugitives which fled from the *Spanish* Campe, both with meat and money, and by this means did more scath to *Leganez*, then hee could have done by all might: the Marqueesse seeing his Army abated every day, and himselfe vexed in his trenches, by the frequent assaults made by his Highnesse discouraging and retiring under the safeguard of his Forts towards the territory of *Alexandria*, relinquishing *Piemont* and *Montferrat*, when he had fortified *Agliano*, and *Nisse de la Paille*, lately gotten from the *Savoyard*.

The *French*  
Army joynes  
with the D. of  
*Savoy*, who  
sends a part  
therof against  
the Prince of  
*Modena*.

By this the *French* succours were come in, and one part of them under the Count *de Verrue*, was employed to assist *Cerruto* & *Senantes*, against the Prince of *Modena*, who with fire & sword made havock in *Langues* and the other part under the *French* Generall, the Duke *de Crequy*, was transmitted to his Highnesse, to attend upon the designes of the *Spanish* Marqueesse. *Verrue* performed his charge so well, that he chased *Borsio* out of *Langues*, became master of the Towne and Castle of

*Car-*



*Carbère*, (a place of much importance, being the passage from *Piemont* to *Genoa*, and *Rome*, by which the *French* *Curriers* could not formerly passe without much perill) having first surprized the greatest part of that Garrison in the open field, put the one half to the sword, the remaynder flying to the Mountains for their preservation, and afterwards besieged *Cairo*, a place of strength in *Langues*.

The service done by the Count and his assistants, *Castellan*, *Cerruto* and *Senantes*, was no lesse offensive to the *Spaniard*, then gratefull to the Christian King, and the Duke his Confederate, *Loganex* to divert *Verrue* from prosecuting the siege of *Cayre*, brought his forces out of the territory of *Alexandria*, over the *Poe* into the *Vercellois*, and burned certain Villages there, thinking to compell the Duke of *Savoy* to recall *Verrue* to assist him with the *French* troops, and so make him leave off the siege which he had happily begun, and was like to finish fortunately.

But the project took not, *Verrue* took in the place & stirred not till he had done it. His Highnesse was maturely advised of the Marquesse's march and purpose, and would not revoke the order he had given the Count de *Verrue*, thinking himself strong enough (being now reinforced with the rest of the *French* troops) to meet the enemy in *Campania*, but presently sent the Marquesse of *Pianessa*, to muster up all the *Cavallary* neere *Vercelle*, and to enquarter them in such a place, where hee might most conveniently intangle the *Spanish* forces, and stay them in their full careere: himsele in the mean time visiting the territories of *Verrue*, *Cressentin*, and *Trin*, and lodging that night neere the bridge at *Ssure*: His stay there ministred an occasion of a combat betwixt his and the *French* united forces: and the *Spanish* army, under

*Loganex* to divert him, invades *Vercellois*.

But his project takes not,

*Don Martino de Arragon, Tiberio of Naples, Lucio Accapiana, Don Giovanni Cavallo the Spanish Camp-master, the Count Bolognino Lieutenant Generall of the Infantry, Don Pedro Commissary Generall of the Cavalry, Spaden and other Officers.* It was thus! At *Seura* his Highnes was informed, that these *Spanish Cavaliers* with one part of the Army, had order to ravage the Lands of the Prince of *Masseran*, upon whom they meant to avenge themselves, because that he the yeere last past had driven them out of *Crevencour* which they had unjustly detained from him, and afterwards to make an invasion into the *Rielais*; where they meant to plunder the Country, as they had done the *Ablasen*, and the *Darsel-lois*, and to prevent them, he dispatched the *Marquesse Ville*, Generall of his Horse and Field-marshal of the Christian Kings Army to go and joyn some companies of Horse with those under the *Marquesse of Piessia* about *Versella*, and take an opportunity to fight with the Enemy. The *Marquesse* followed his direction, and passing from the Campe then at *Marani*, *July 21, August 1*, with his troops making about 1300 Horse, attained to *Versella* about 11 of the clock, where he understood, that one part of the Enemy was already passed over the River of *Cesia*, having carried away out of the *Versellois* a booty of cauell, and taken prisoner the Captain *Esprit*, Lieutenant of the *Carabins*, of *Don Carlo*, as he was scouring that Country with 20 of his men, five wherof they slue, and caused the rest to flie. The report startled the *Marquesse*, who seeing some other *Spanish* troops upon the further banke of the River, made over the stream toward them with his *Cavalry*, and so affrighted them, that they presently fled, & sheltered themselves behind the Fort of *Doual*, whither the *Marquesse* would not follow them, the Cannons being planted against

A battaile betwixt the *Marquesse Ville*, & the *Spanish* forces neer *Cesia*.

gainst his Army, and the Musquetiers being ready to discharge upon him from the Fort; but returned toward the River, where hee was scarce arrived, but he perceived (within an hour) some troops of *Spanish Horse*, making in all about 1500, marching toward him with a pretty hand-gallop, as prepared to fight with him who stood ready to entertain them. The combat began in a light skirmish betwixt the conjoynd *French and Piemontain Dragoons and Carabins*, and those of the Enemy, but lasted not long, being broken off, by the coming in of a new Squadron of *French Horse*, which charged this Avantguard of the Spanish Army so furiously, that they were presently routed, and put to flight. The Spanish Battalia stood whole still, whither the Avantguard fled, and were rallied to renew a fresh combat, which lasted doubtfull on both sides, till the Squadron of *Savoy* breaking in amongst the middle of the *Spaniards* broke their ranks, and defeated them intirely, having slain betwixt three and four hundred upon the place, and taken as many prisoners, the most of them Officers, and men of quality. Amongst the dead were found *Lucio Boccapianni*, Camp-master, one *Marquesse of Davis*, the Lievtenant of the Colonel *Sehic*; the Provost Marshall of the *German Forces*, two Lievtenants, three Cornets, and many other Officers which are unknown. *Don Martino* of *Aragon* escaped hardty, his horse being slaine under him, and hee beaten to the ground: *Don Antonio* Nephew to the Count of *Montevy* Viceroy of *Naples*, *Spadin* and many other Officers and men of quality being taken prisoners.

During the time of this combat, the Count *Verruc* took in the City of *Cairo*, and went from thence to besiege *Larocca* neer *Asti*: lately fortified by *Legaux*, in the time of his abode there. The *Marquesse* had then a

Begun by a  
light skirmish.

Comes to a  
pitcht battail,  
which awhile  
continued  
doubtfull,

Yet in the end  
the *French* get  
the victory.

time of sorrows which thronged together upon him. A Currier came from *Spain* with unwelcome news of his wives death, sister to the Marquesse *Spinola*, and another with a report of a new Successor into his Government, yet neither of these did so much trouble him as the successe and hopefull progresse of the united *French* and *Piementain* Armies; the first hee knew to be a debt to Nature, and it did not trouble him, the other he thought might be false and raised by the malice of some of his enemies in Court, or, if true, yet he would take care to discharge his Office conscionably, and comfort himselfe in the true account, he should make to the Catholike King. *La Rocca* was besieged, and he encouraged the defendants to hold out manfully, promising to relieve them as soon as he might conveniently. The defendants behaved themselves manfully, being animated by the daily intelligence they received from their associates, by the favour of a Hill upon the bank of *Tauer*, and the *French* Generall to debarre them of that conference, commanded the Colonell *Dallot* to possesse himselfe of that place: it was a worke of difficultie and danger, the Musquetadoes played upon him from within, and the appointed succours withstood his way without, yet he performed it with as much happinesse as valour:

It was a work full of hazard, yet his industry joyned with Fortune overcame it, with much difficulty he entrenched himselfe neere the pallisadoes of the besieged, foure days together, endured the sallies of the Garrison, and the assaults of the *Spanish* Campe, both which having the benefit of a Mill, where the Enemy had flank-cour'd himselfe, and a wooden bridge laid over the River for their mutuall correspondence. *Dallot* resolved to burn them both, & to that end putting off his clothes himselfe, his brother, and two other souldiers good swim-

*La Rocca* besieged by the *French* and *Piementains*.

A notable exploit done by *Dallot* a *French* Colonell.

swimmers cast themselves into the River in the view of the Enemy, who played upon them with their Musquets, but hit them not, Fortune so favouring them, that they broke downe the doores of the Mill with the pickaxes which they carried in their belts, and burnt both that and the bridge with the balls of fire which they had in their hands, and left not the water until they saw them both consumed into asher. The Marquesse of Leganez (conjecturing at the issue of this adventure) began to feare that *la Rocca* could not hold out, and therupon discamping, returned into the State of *Millan*, where he drew out seven Regiments of foot, and 2000 Horse from his Army, and sent them under the conduct of the Marquesse *Don Martin, d' Arragon* to relieve it. His Highnesse had notice of his march, and followed him. His speedy pursuit after him brought him upon the Vanguard of *Don Martin*, consisting of 200 *Dragons* and *Carrabines*, whom he assaulted so roughly, that he slue and wounded most part of them, and put the rest to flight. The issue made the *Spanish Dow* to give over his designe, till *Leganez* with the main body of his Army might come in to his succour. The Marquesse had speedy intelligence of what had passed, and as speedily came up to him, encamped upon the banke of *Tauer*, with four peeces of Canon to impeach the *French* and *Piemonntain* Armies, who had pitched their Campe upon the declining of the Hill neer the river. In fine, the Canons began to play on both sides, & thence (the Battalia's drawing neerer each other) the small shot began to flie, and was spent so effectually, that for a time both sides appeared losers, and neither could promise it selfe a victory. Both Commanders and ordinary men fell down dead in both the Armies, till the *Spanish* a little declining the battaile, if either party

*Leganez* sendeth *Don Martin* to relieve *la Rocca*.

The *Spanish* Vanguard surprized. *Leganez* bringeth his whole Army against the *French* and *Piemonntain*.

A battel with-  
out vi Glory.

was the gainer, it is thought to be the *Savoyards* Army. Many of the *Spanish* Chieftains fell that day, among which was a yonger brother of the Prince *Borsio de Modena*, the certain number of the common men is not known, only 600 dead corpses were reported by the prisoners to be tumbled into the River, and thirty waggons loaden with the carcasses of the principall men which were slaine, and some wounded souldiers were knowne to be sent to *Alexandria*. Nor could the *French* and *Piemontain* army glory of this conquest, it cost them deare, the lives of many of their Officers and Souldiers, nor did the losse of the *Spaniards* do him so much prejudice, but that by the helpe of his Canon at *Annona*, and some companies of Musquetiers (whom he afterwards sent to guard the River) hee laid in 600 fresh men into *la Rocca*, who defended themselves so bravely, that at last the siege was raised, and the Duke of *Savoy* was forced to depart without a Conquest.

The siege of  
*la Rocca* raised.

A victory soon after attended him, the *French* Fleet somewhat affrighted all the Sea-townes of *Italy*, and the Governour of *Millem* to secure the Catholique Kings townes upon the Sea-coast of *Monferrat*, September the second new stile, drew out of his army 7000 footmen, *Almayns*, *Spaniards*, and *Italians*, six Squadrons of horse, and some companies of Harquebuzers horsmen, who under the command of the Prince of *Modena*, *Don Martin d' Arragon*, and *Gildas* with Canon, Petards, Bombards, and Morterers had order to passe through *Languez* towards the Sea-coast, and, by the way to seize upon the Castle of *Cengio*, a place which his Highnesse of *Savoy* had lately fortified. The Duke was informed of the Enemy his designe, and to overtake him September the fourth new stile, advanced as farre as *Salycotte*, within a league and halfe of *Cengio*, where

The victory  
gotten by the  
D. of *Savoy* at  
*Montbaldon*.

where understanding, that the *Spaniards* (upon the report of his arrival, and because they found *Cragio* newly reenforced with a garrison of 200 men) were returning the way they came, he made after them, overtook them neere *Montbaldon* and the Valley of *Essin* upon the battle of *Bornio* gave them battail, September the eighth new stile, and obtained such a victory, that of those 7000 Foot, and 1200 Horse, not above 2000 escaped, the rest being slain, or dispersed upon the Mountains, where the Peasants of the Country pursued them with all hostility, and slew as many as they found. Besides the losse of men 40 waggons loaden with baggage, and 30 with ammunition became a prey to the united Armies of *France* and *Savoy*, to the great weakning of *Leguina* his Army, who to re-enforce it returned into the *Mil-lanese*, and commanded each Family to supply him with 1 man.

The news of this victory echoed through *Savoy* and *France*, the Marquesse of *Saint German*, Master of the Wardrobe to his Highnesse, was sent to the Christian King with tydings of that successe, and was there entertained with such state as became his person & office. This re-echoed with the praises of the Duke, to whose vigilancy they ascribed this Fortune, and the inhabitants had made bon-fires of joy, had not this Forreigne happinesse been over-clouded with some sorrow at home. The Duchesse and her second sonne the Prince *Emanuel* were both sick, and their maladies made the Citizens to sympathize of their griefe. The Duke was informed of the state of his Duchesse, and posted from the Campe to visit her, where after two days stay finding her recovered, hee returned into the *Assesan* to the Duke of *Creguy*, the Lord of *Emry* Embassadour to his Majestie of *France*, and the other Commanders, to

K

advise



The death of  
the Duke of  
Savoy.

advise about the further proceedings of his Army. A Councell was called, neer the River *Cesaj*, and the Duke (though known to be sage in Countell, both for warre and peace) then seemed to our-strip himself, when suddenly a Collick passion tooke him, which first changing into a single Tertian, and afterwards into a double, accompanied with some malignity, held him 11 days, till nature being overcome by the disease, there followed a separation of soule and body in the one and fiftieth year of his age: A Prince hee was doubtlesse of a great spirit, wise in policy, valiant and painfull in warre, and in demonstrance of his affection to the Crowne of *France*, and his Duchesse a sister thereof, made her protectresse of his Children, and Regent of the State.

The King of  
*France* causeth  
the Master of  
the Ceremo-  
nies

The Christian King (as ill news hath swift wings) had speedier notice of the death of his brother in Law, than he had of the late victory, and to shew that his love was permanent after his death (according to the custome of the *Roman Church*) gave order for a solemne *Requiem*, and a Dirge to be held in the Cathedrall at *Paris* with all solemnity. To this purpose, *Le Sieur de Saint et*, Master of the Ceremonies had order to command the Parliament and other Sovereigne Courts, the Provost of the Merchants and Sheriffs, the Rector and Scholars of the Vniversity of *Paris* to suffragate at the Prayers and Service which his Majesty had appointed in the Cathedrall of that City, giving him a Commission to that purpose, dated at *Saint Germans*, *October 14*. The Master of the Ceremonies, according to his warrant the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the same moneth, in the Robes of his Office, with a square Cap upon his head clothed in a mourning Gown, with a train of four ells long, carried by foure Gentlemen, accompanied with three Heralds of Arms, bearing

To proclaime  
an Office for  
his soule.



bearing in their hands their staves of Office, which were garnished with flowre de Lucés, then covered with Cypresse, invested also in long black Robes, upon which they had their ordinary Coats of Velvet embroydered with flowre de Lucés, and attended with 23 ordinary Cryers of *Paris*, in mourning Gownes, each carrying before and behind him an Escutcheon of the Dukes Armes, they made this Proclamation.

All Nobles and devout persons pray for the soul of the most excellent and most puissant Prince, *Victor Amady* by the grace of God Duke of *Savoy, Chablais, Angouleme, and Geneva*, Prince and perpetuall Vicar of the sacred *Roman Empire*, Marquess of *Salenceffe, Nizze, Romant* and *Asti, Banes*, and *Favoigni*, Lord of *Verfellei*, of the Marquessate of *Seva*, and *Doviolatre* deceased, for whose soul the King hath appointed Prayers and Service in the great Church of *Paris*, at which place, on Wednesday next in the afternoon, shall be said the Vespers and Vigils for the dead, to continue untill ten of the clock upon Thursday morning.

Wednesday the 11<sup>th</sup>, the Courts and incorporated bodies assembled in the said Church, the train band of the City having worke enough to make way for them through the presse of people, which was so great that the Church doores were forced to be kept shut for the space of an houre, that time being spent to fetch in the Kings order for those Vespers and Vigils, which were said by the Deane, Chanter, and Canons in a dolefull tune agreeable to that mournfull action without sound of Musique in the Quire of the said Cathedrall. The Quire was hung round with five severall rowes of black cloth, and two of Velvet, besides the benches, seats, chairs, and pews, which were covered as the high Altar, and the ground spread with black cloth. The bo-

The Proclamation containing the Dukes titles, &c.

The manner of the service with all Ceremonies.

The first days  
service.

dy of the Church was so great, that thousands of men there would have seemed but a small number, yet that was hung round with two rowes of black cloth, and one of Velvet to the great doore of the Church which was hanged double, as was that also which led to the Archbishops Palace by a pair of winding staires which were covered with blacks, as were the two Halls of the Palace both prepared for the receipt of that company.

The office for  
the second day

This was the first days work, the next morning between eight and nine, the same assembly met to attend the three yong Princes of *Normans*, the chief Mourners, who expected them in the Palace Hall, robed in black Gowns with long trains each of six els apiece born up by the Gentlemen. The Master of the Ceremonies thence conducted them into the *Quire*, having three Heralds going before him attended with their King at Armes, before whom marched the 23 Cryers in the same habit as they had done the day before, and among them 100 poore men in mourning Gowns and Hoods, each carrying a lighted torch garnished with his deceased Highness his Armes, and before all these the train band of the City, having work enough to keepe off the multitude, whose curiosity had drawne them thither in such troupes, that they pestered the way, and hindered the Mourners, who were to attend the Service and the *Quire* whither they came at last, and there abode four houres together. In a Gallery above them, were placed the Officers of the Chamber of Accompts, the Court of Aids, and the Corporation of the City. Opposite to them on the other side, stood the prime President the Duke of *Montbason*, the Counsellours of the Court, and the Rector of the Vniversity attended with eight Beadles with their silver Maces covered with

with Cyprasse, which filled the lower end of the Quire. The Queen was seated where she might see all and not be seen. *Madamofella* and the princeffe of *Condy* for their better conveniency were placed in the Archbishop's seat, he being then absent. The Popes Ordinary *Nuncio* was seated on a bench at the side of the Altar, and the *Venetian* Embassadour by him, the Embassador of *Savoy* being not able to attend by reason of the indisposition of his body, many Bishops in their ordinary habits being seated on a bench at the great doore of the Quire, and the rest of the space filled with people of all conditions and sexes.

The Office was performed by *Routhiller*, coadjutor to the Archbishop of *Tours*, who with *de la Barde* a Canon of the Cathedral, which assisted him in black Velvet Copes, garnished with the Armes of the deceased Duke, celebrated Masse before the great Altar of the Quire, which was adorned with many white wax tapers burning and garnished with double Escutchions of *Or* and *Argent*. At the side of the said Altar, a Cupboard was erected in forme of another Altar, garnished with foure great Candlesticks, one Crosse, and the sacred Vessels required for that service, all of silver engraven. The Archbishop officiating, *Le Sieur des Roches*, Secretary to the Cardinall Duke, Chanter and Canon of the said Church, and his Sub-chanter held a Quire by the side of the burning Chappell, which was of 12 foot long and 10 wide, composed of nine pillars charged with double crosse-bars, upon which were set 800 great Lights of yellow wax.

Vnder the middle of the roofe was an Herse representing the body of the Duke, covered with cloth of gold, quartered by a Crosse of white Sattin, adorned with foure great Scutcheons bearing the Armes of the

With all the particular Ceremonies.

deceased Duke, in a broytery of *Or* and *Argent*, and about it stood six great Candlesticks of silver gilt, garnished with great white waxe lights, and double Scutcheons of the same bearing. The foure Heralds of Arms were seated upon four low-stools, at the foure corners of the *Capella Ardente*, towards the head of the representative Herse, betwixt the two chiefe Heralds stood an holy-water-pot of silver covered with blacke, and neer that were laid two cushions of black Velvet. At the feet of the Herse towards the Altar betwixt the two last Heralds, there was an other lesser Altar, and upon that foure Candlesticks, and a Crosse of carved silver. Vpon the head of the Herse, there stood a pillow of black Velvet, upon which was placed a Dukes Crown, covered with black Cypresse. The foure Sesses, which made the towre of the *Capella Ardente*, were covered with cloth, and black Velvet, garnished with four great Scutcheons of the same bearing, woven with *Or* and *Argent*, the rest being powdered with many other lesser Armes. Besides the other lights, the place designed for the Choristers was hanged, with three rowes of cloth, and two of black Velvet; all which were garnished with great lights, and double Scutcheons. About the Arches and Galleries of the body of the Church and Quire, 1200 great lights were blazing: So that in all, during the Service, which was performed with an excellent harmony of Musique, by the Chaunters, Chaplains, and Choristers, no lesse then 3000 wax Tapers were seen burning. In the time of the Liturgy, the three yong Princes of *Nemours*, made their offering, and presented each one, a white waxe Candle: the first offered one garnished with foure Scutcheons of *Or*, the second of three, and the third of two, which were given them by th. Master of the Ceremonies, for the same

pur-

purpose. Then the *Sieur* of *Lingendres*, placed in the Chanters seat, made an Oration fit for the time, in honour of the Princes honour, contayning a relation of his acts in his life and pious death.

The Funerall Oration done, the service was continued: after the elevation of the holy Sacrament, four torches of white wax, were carried by four Mourners clothed in black without Hoods, & in the end the three yong Lords, thanking the company, with an accustomed reverence, their devotions being done upon their knees, when they had cast some holy-water upon the Herse, as did all the rest of quality, depart each man to his own place.

The Duke is dead,

*At non ille ferox qui se jactavit Iberus,  
Nec scelerata manus Catilina ———*

he neither fell immaturrely by the hand of the *Titans*, the men of warre his Enemies, nor by clandestine treasons of a *Iaques Clement*, or *Ravilliac*, the bloody practices of murderous Assassins, but submitted to Fate, sickness the Harbinger of death, prepared his way, and he traced it: two of his subjects *Capuchins*, of that order which in his life, he most respected, attended upon him in his death, the thred of their lives being cut off by the violence, and malice of some impious *Jews*, for professing the Name of Christ, the Divine Power having so ordered it, that he would not want a cleer witness against that obstinate people, in the duskiness of the *Romish* Christian Religion. The story is thus delivered from *Lions*, *Chambery*, and *Roven*.

There was dwelling at *Carriem* in *Piemont* a Jew named *Macohabe*, aged above 60 years, and so wealthy,

Two *Capuchins*  
murdered by  
a Jew at *Carriew*.

thy, that he maintained a Family of 12 Males, and nine Females, and in these late warres betwixt the Duke of *Savoy* and the State of *Millain*, had furnished his Highnesse with above 12000 Duckets. Hee had a Nephew called *Jacob Rabby*, who had some commerce with the Christians, which desiring his conversion, with much entreaty perswaded him to hear a Sermon made by a *Capuchin* in Lent last at *Carriew*. The Argument of the Sermon was that Iesus the Saviour of the world was already come into the world in humane flesh, both of an immaculate Virgin by the operation of the Holy Ghost, and that there was no other Prophet to be longer expected in *Israel*; which being proved and explained by the Prophetickall Scriptures, caused the young Jew to search more narrowly into that mystery, which had so long bin concealed from him, and (being afterwards confirmed in the truth by private conference) to renounce his Iudaisme, and to desire Baptisme for his initiation into Christianity. *Maccabe* his Uncle hearing of his conversion, swelled with despight and rage against the *Capuchins*, vowing to be avenged of that order, and as many Christian soules, as he could meet withall conveniently. The forenamed Friars fell into his hands, and were made the Anvils of his malicious mischief. By command from their superiour, they were sent upon a journey, and belated upon the way, met casually with the old Wolvishe Jew, who foreseeing how to glut himself with their blood, cunningly invites them to take a lodging at his house, promisseth a faire and kinde welcome, which they being wearied, and benighted did not refuse, but they were no sooner entered into the house of the perfidious Jew, but straight the doores were made fast, and they were environed with the whole Family, which entertained them

them with words of despight, calling them Apostataes, saying, that the *Messias* of the *Jews* would come, and put the Christians to confusion, and adding horrid blasphemies against our Saviour, bound the poor souls, hands, and feet, beat them with cudgels, threatening torment upon torment, unlesse they would confesse the blessed Virgin to have bin a common prostitute. It could not but grate the eares of any Christian, to heare those execrable words, the *Capuchins* would not have heard them spoken, much lesse utter them, but comforting each other by mutuall encouragements, they prepared to receive their Martyrdome still mayntaining the fundamentall point, and hing of salvation, till the *Jews* grown mad with rage at their constant resolution first cut out their tongues, and then stabd them to death with knives in many parts of the body successively (*Michaey* first, and *Seraphino* afterwards, and then carried them in their habits into a dark Vault, thinking to conceal this horrid murder.

But the blood of the Friars cried to Heaven, and that justice, which will not permit such haynous sins to go unpunished, made it known by the tongue of a *Jewish* childe, of eight or nine years of age, which playing with the Christian children in the street the next morning, told how *Macabe* had assassinated two *Franciscans*, & hid their carcasses. The words of the child, caused this truth to be suspected amongst the inhabitants, who seeing the Friars go into the *Jews* house, and not hearing of their return, came together, forced open his gates, searched for their bodies, and found them as the child had told, and therupon apprehended the whole Family, the child only excepted, and the Actors by sentence of the Senate at *Turin* were all burned alive, *Octob* 2. 12, their goods confiscate, the one part to the use of

The murder  
discovered.

The *Jews* con-  
demned and  
executed.



the Duchesse Regent, and the other to the child which revealed the murder, and turned Christian, and received Baptisme.

The Popes  
sicknesse and  
recovery.

The Fabrick of the State of *Italy* did seeme to totter this last Summaer, the great Bishop was twice struck with a palse, and the Cardinall *Barberino* his Nephew, by his appointment governed as a Vice-pope during his weaknesse, to the grievance of the whole Conclave, The Cardinall of *Savoy* Comprotector of *Spain*, and *de Medicis*, supposing his sicknesse mortall, laboured to promote the Cardinall *Sanfisto* to the Papacy, but *Urban* recovered, was informed of each particular, which had hapned, assembled the Conclave created eleven new Cardinals, and yet liveth, *Sanfisto* which was designed for his successor being dead before him. The Family of the Dukes *de Mirandola*, is quite extinguished, their was but one left of that name, and he an illegitimate, who having obtained by the intercession of his Friends, the investiture of that Duchy, is dead since without issue. The Duke of *Mantua* hath yielded to Fate.

The death of  
the Dukes of  
*Mirandola* and  
*Mantua*.

The





## CHAP. IV.

The Actions and Occurrences in  
the *Netherlands*.

**W**Arre, if once begun, spreadeth like a Canker. A Prince, engaged in armes, hath commonly a troubled State, and restless head, his Enemy waits all opportunities, and unless providence guide him, hee can finde security no where. The Cardinall Infant stood like a common bounder between two Enemies: the *French* upon the South and East of the Provinces under his care, made an invasion upon him: the *United States* upon the North did the like, and now to fortifie himself, first, he caused the City of *Hulst* to double their Palisadoes, and renew their Fortifications, and then the Garrisons of *Mechlen*, *Lyre*, *Breda*, and the other places in *Flanders*, and *Brabant*, where his old souldiers were wintered, he drew out such Forces and Ammunition, as was thought

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The States  
preparation  
for warre.

fit to withstand them. The beginning of *June*, the Princes Rendevouz was appointed, 80 Boates were sent from *Bergenapzohm* to *Ramekens*, the Engineers were sent to *Nimminghem*, the *Frizelanders* met at *Emerick*, the Cardinall Infant fortifying in the interim *Stivenwerth*, *Gennep*, and other places, and sending the Avantguard of his Horle from *Antwerp* towards *Flanders*.

His Highnesse the Prince of *Orange* kept his designe secret, some thought it had bin for *Bragez*, others for *Hulst*, but none imagined, nor could tell certainly whither they tended. About the end of *June*, his Forces met together, were shipped at *Gorcum*, and though the winde blew hard, and caused some tempest, arrived *July* the seventh new stile at the Keel. Free Camp was then published about the *Rhine*, all Excizes taken off; the *Breda* besieged Army then assembling together to attend his Highnes pleasure. Some time he staid upon the *Ulack* before *Ramekens*, and till the 19 of *July*, no man had any particular knowledge of his meaning: then it was first discovered to Prince *Henry Cassimere* of *Nassaw*, who with the Vantguard of his Army, led on towards *Breda*.

The descripti  
an of the  
Towne.

The name of the Town is dignified with the honour of a Baronry, is situate in the Country of *Kempen*, which is on part of the Province of *Brabant*; between *Lyre*, *Antwerp*, *Bergenapzohm*, *Tourn-hoult*, *Hogstraten*, *Stievenbergen*, and *Gertrudenberg*: seven leagues from each of the two first places, five from the third, foure from the fourth, three from the fifth, and two from the last, and hath under it seventene Villages, besides the Towns of *Stiven-berg*, *Rosendendaal*, and *Osterhoult*. It was the ordinary residence of the Princes of the house of *Nassaw*, to whom it fell in the year

1404, by the inter-marriage of *Englebers*, a Prince of that Family, with *Jane* the Inheritrix of that Territory. Its condition under severall Princes.  
 The Princes of that Race held it peaceably, till the yeer 1567, at which time *William* of *Nassaw* was constrained by the Duke of *Alva* to leave it, till the yeer 1577; at which time he was newly possessed of it, and kept it four yeers, till that *June*  $\frac{15}{25}$ , 1585, when driven out by violence, he again left it to the *Spaniards*, who kept it till the fourth of *March* 1590, at which time Captain *Heranger* surprized it by a Turf-boat which covered some force of men underneath: *Grobendonk* in the yeer 1599, laboured to surprize it, but failed, yet the Marquesse *Spinola* took it by Famine in the yeer 1625, *July* the fifth new stile, after a siege of ten moneths & 22 days, since which time the *Spaniards* have kept it with a strong Garrison, which troubling the whole adjoining Territory, and hindring all trade by the neighbouring Rivers, the Prince of *Orange* now resolved to besiege it. This was the motive which impelled him to this Enterprize, for prolequation wherof, he used this method.

The Prince *Henry Cassimire* of *Nassaw* was sent before with the Vantguard of his Army, consisting of 44 Cornets of horse, and 80 Companies of Foot to begirt it round, which hee did *July*  $\frac{11}{17}$ , driving away all the cattell that fed in the medows neer it, his Highnesse in person the next day, comming before the Towne with the body of his Army consisting of 40 Cornets of horse more, and 230 Companies of Foot, and above 100 pieces of canon, having before given order for 8 ships men of warre to guard the Chanell from *Gertrudenberg* to *Stieven-bergen*, that he might have a sure passage to victuall his Army by that River, he began with prayers, and caused supplication to be made through all the Provinces

The Avant-guard under Prince Henry Cassimire blocks it up.

The works  
begun.

vinces of the United States for an happy issue of that designe. Their devotions once over, he fell to work, drew out the lines of his trenches, following the Mar-quesse *Spinola* his plot-forme, imployed 8000 Boores in the work, and appointed their quarters to the Colonels, taking his own at *Ginniken*, assigning the Count *William* of *Nassau* to the Village of the *Hague*, Colonel *Morgan* to lie upon the way towards *Antwerpe*, betwixt his owne quarter and the Count *Williams*, Count *Henry Cassmere* Governour of *Vriesland*, being enquartered at the *Heyde*, and the Duke of *Bovillon* at *Tetringen* and *Heusenhent*.

The Cardinal  
Infant seeks  
to relieve it.

The *Spanish* Cardinall by this had notice of what the Prince intended, and loth to lose so fair a Gem as *Breda*, with an Army of 14000 Foot, and 6000 Horse, many peeces of Ordnance, and good store of Ammunition, marched from *Antwerpe*, and came to *Hogstraten*, thinking to impeach the Prince, and raise his siege before he was well set down: but to adventure to a battle, had bin to have put all to the Fortune of one day, he would not do it desperately, though hee had concluded to assault him courageously, therefore he sent before him a Vant Currier *John de Nassau* an experienced souldier with ninety Companies of Horse to view the posture of the Princes Army, and to acquaint him with the particulars. Hee found the Prince neither supinely sleeping, nor in a loose posture, as if there had bin no cause of feare expecting him: He knew the Cardinall to be a man trained up from his youth in military Fears, & stood in a firme Battalia to attend him. The Cardinall would not hazard all at once, but upon a good ground and informed of the Princes strength and vigilancy, made no attempt upon the Campe, but retired toward the *Hemerish-werth*, and the *Prince-land*, leaving the  
issue

*John de Nassau*  
sent to descry  
the Princes  
posture.

issue of the siege to the care of the presiduary souldiers. The garrison inclosed within their walles, and the Princes Army, shewed their courage by many sallies, to get their liberty: but his Highnesse his power ordered by his care, so farre availed him, that still he repelled them with losse, and in the end, entrenched himselfe so strongly, cutting the *Merk-dike* to environ his trenches, that he neither feared the invasion of the *Spanish* campe without, nor the sallies of the garrison from within.

And finding  
the P. upon  
his guard, the  
C. departed.

Count *Henry*, Governour of *Friesland*, by too much confidence was endangered, while the Pioners were labouring in the works. He went abroad to view the fortifications of the City, and at an old ruined house, where he feared no perill, was in hazard of his life, or liberty: some of the garrison were lurking in the Cellar, and leaping out suddenly, took hold of his bridle, and had surpris'd him suddenly, had not his horse trained up to bounds and curvets) regained his liberty by strength.

*Henry Cassimire*  
neer to be surpris'd.

It would be long to proceed to each particular. *July* 23. old stile, the garrison made another sally, and for a time became masters of an halfe Moone, but were beaten out immediately, and on Thursday following, about 3. of the clock in the morning, 1400 men of them assaulted againe the same halfe Moone, seized on it, and held it for an houre, at which time they were repulsed, with the losse of five Captains, and many other officers and souldiers: the assiegeants themselves not repossesting the place, without the death of many men in *Bredras* quarter, with one Lieutenant, and 5 or 6 souldiers of *Mauritius* his company.

The garrison  
sally out upon  
the Campe.

The Camp made its excursions abroad, as well as the garrison made its sallies upon the Army. The Prince by his labour and providence, had taken such order,  
that

The Princes  
order to keepe  
the Garrison  
in,

that they could not breake forth so frequently out of their enclosure. He having already raised two batteries, one neare the *Sinniken* water-mill, about 600 paces from the City, and the other in Count *Williams* Quarter, kept by two *corps de guard*, and secured by two Redouts to prevent their eruption. The way into the field was open for the garrison, and *August* the 6. new stile, young *Monsieur de Mee*, went abroad upon the Heath with 70 Cavaliers, and there encountred with 80 wagons loaden with Wine, *Aqua vita*, and Beere, designed for the Infanta's campe, surprized the Convoy, broke the vessels in pieces, and brought to the camp 70 justy horses, which were sould by sound of the drum the day following.

*Venloo* taken  
by the Cardi-  
nall Infanta.  
A Bastard.

The hearts of the *Spanish* souldiers in the Cardinals Army by this, began to faile them. A whole troope of *Burgundians* ran away together, and among them one *English* man, who joynly affirmed, that if they were not kept in by the *Spanish* horle, more would follow them. Yet though his men began to decline him, the Cardinall Infanta would not forsake himselfe; but seeing the improbability he had to relieve the City, projected how to advance the affaires of the Catholike King elsewhere, and marched towards *Venloo* and *Ruremond*, and took in *Venloo* in the space of 5 dayes, (though it was garrison'd with 1100 able men) by the cowardise, trechery, and wantonnesse of the Governour. One of the family of *Bredrode*, who enticed (as is reported) by the seducing face of a false Nun, with whom it was thought he had too familiar an acquaintance, delivered up the keyes to the Infanta, who rewarded him with the wages of his perfictionnesse, a small summe of money, with the which he went to *Collen*, to be secured from a just vengeance of the States, which though they could not apprehend his person,



person, and put him to an actuall torture, executed him  
*in effigie*. Thence he advanced to *Ruremond*, which he *Ruremond sur-*  
 thought to have surpris'd as speedily, but the Govern- rendred upon  
 nor there, in his loyalty to the State, maintained it as composition,  
 long as he was able, though in the end he was forced  
 to yeeld upon composition.

It had been vain to have staid in that quarter longer,  
 little hope was there to advance his conquest further,  
 the States, warned by the losse of these two last places,  
 had double garrison'd all the townes, and it was more  
 probability, that by his stay, he might there consume  
 himselfe and his Army, than enlarge his victories. Be-  
 sides, he had other irons in the fire elsewhere. The  
*French* began to domineere in *Henault* and *Artois*, and  
 had they found no opposition, they had invaded *Fland-*  
*ers*, the glory of those Provinces under the *Spaniard*;  
 and to make head against them. He was forced to leave  
 the *Maze*, and march to the frontiers of *Picardy*.

The hope of the garrison in *Breda*, depended upon  
 his succours, and though they could not be ignorant  
 that he was gone, and had left them, they were not de-  
 jected, but used all their policy and might to weary  
 out the Prince of *Orange*, and force him to rise, seeing  
 they could not vanquish him. *August 17.* the besieged  
 sallied out againe, and fought to earnestly, that as if  
 their liberty were above their lives; they gave not o-  
 ver combat till the horrid face of death appeared in the  
 mangled bodies of some of their copartners, and of the  
 assailants; then they retired, begd cessation of Armes  
 for two houres, and obtained it for the buriall of their  
 dead; and that work of piety being done, the remain-  
 der of the few minutes was spent in friendly drinkings  
 betwixt the garrison and the camp; the prefidiaries ca-  
 rousing to them in their owne liquor, and the camp an-  
 swering them in the Beere of *Dort* and *Rotterdam*,

M with

with which it was furnished. The lands that measured out the time, were no longer running, but both sides fell againe to their acts of hostility, the Prince still proceeding to make his approaches nearer, although they were already brought within a stones cast of the walles. In time he perfected what he had in his minde forecast, though not without cost and expence both of bloud and money. *August 23.* old stile, he began to undermine the enemies Horn-work, and that day our Noble Countryman, (whose valour not appearing in blossomes, but in fruits in his youth) the yong Colonell *Goring*, who commanded in the approaches, and had adventured too far into the then not fully fortified Shrub-gallery, received a faulcon-shot in his ancle, which to the eye of the Chyrurgeons, appeared so dangerous, that they concluded, he could not escape unlesse his legge were cut off: the Noble Gentleman bore the hurt patiently, but not the conclusion of his Chyrurgeons, he resolved rather to lose his life, then his limbe, till perswaded by the divine advice of his Chaplaine, Doctor *Calse*, he began to assent to the course prescribed him. It was not without an argument of the divine providence, that he should thus desurre upon the manner of his cure; while they were thus perswading him, and the Chyrurgeons preparing to dismember him, an old expert Chyrurgeon cometh in, undertaketh the cure, and performed it happily, it being now scarce a blenish to the eye, and discernable onely by a little halting.

*Monsieur Charnasse*, Embassadour for the Christian King to the States, and Generall of the *French* forces in that service, dyed not that day so happily: He not above two dayes before, had received a shot upon his hat-band, which slippe away and did him no harme, but this day was stracke more unfortunately upon the forehead, so losing his life, to the great griefe of the

Prince

Prince of Orange, who had often used his counsell both in his publique and private affaires.

But the fate of the City now drew on, the Mines were ready, the galleries prepared, and the City brought to extremity, the Governour and garrison capitulated upon these conditions.

*The Articles follow, as they are delivered succinctly and plainly by the French.*

**F**irst, the Governour of *Breda*, with all the officers of warre, of what condition or quality soever without exception, even those also who have formerly left the service of the States, and now taken pay under the King of *Spainne*, shall have liberty to depart from the towne without any stoppe or impeachment, with Armes and baggage, the Drum beating, Ensignes displayed, bullet in mouth, and match in cocke, in the rank and forme they used to observe when they marched in battalia, with a safe conduct for their lives and goods to *Malines*.

2 They shall have license to carry with them foure Pieces of Ordnance, & two Morterers, such as the Governour shall choose, with all their attirall, equipage, and shot and powder sufficient for three discharges of each of them.

3 They shall be furnished with horse, waggons, and drivers, to carry that Artillery, those Morterers, the attirall, and ammunition to *Malines*.

4 All the other ammunition of warre, and provisions of victuals appertaining to the King of *Spainne*, shall without fault be delivered to him whom his Highnesse the Prince of *Orange* shall appoint to receive it, except

such victuals which shall be found could *bona fide*, before the 6 of this moneth new stile, when this treaty began, the sale whereof shall stand good, and no man shall be searched, nor enquired after for buying it.

5 All the Officers and Souldiers, sicke and wounded, lying at the Hospitall, or elsewhere, shall be permitted to abide there, till they have recovered strength to depart, at which time there shall be given them a safe conduct, and accommodation to transport their Armes and baggage to the fore-named place *Malines*.

6 The said Governour shall be furnished with such number of waggons and horse as shall be requisite, as well for the transportation of his own luggage and baggage, as of all the Officers and souldiers to *Malines*: under which names of luggage and baggage, are comprised all the Armes of the souldiers of the said towne of *Breda*, even those that be absent, dead, sick, wounded or fled, nor shall those waggons be searched by any man upon any pretence.

7 Such as will have their luggage and baggage carried to *Malines* by water, shall be freely provided of boats to conduct them through *Holland*, which shall be exempted and discharged of all imposts, taxes, and payments whatsoever, and for the safeguard of that luggage and baggage, there shall be a competent number of men to conduct them, and those boats shall not be searched nor arrested by the way upon any pretext whatsoever, nor shall they unload any parcell untill they arrive at *Malines*.

8 The Governour, Captains, Officers, military Judges, and others, receiving pay of the King of *Spain*, both Ecclesiasticks and Lay-men, as also the widowes and children, which have in the said towne of *Breda*, any houses or inheritances, whether they be upon the States of *Brabant* in that jurisdiction, or in the town, whe-

whether land or moveable goods, shall have the space and terme of two yeeres of this treaty, to transport, sell, engage, or otherwise dispose of the said goods, and during the said terme, shall enjoy the said Rents, Farmes with the Houses, Fruits, and goods already gotten, or to be gotten in that space, be they of what nature or condition soever they may be.

9. The Officers and souldiers of all conditions, may leave their wives and children in the towne during the said terme of two yeers, to dispose of their goods moveable and immoveable, whether they be in the said town or elsewhere, without danger of seisure or confiscation.

10. No Officer or other souldier, neither now, nor hereafter shall be arrested for the rents of the houses they have posselt, nor have their baggage searched to make payment of any debt, be they either such as shall depart presently with the Garrison, or such as being sick or wounded, cannot depart till they be recovered.

11. All the souldiers, prisoners on both sides, of what rank soever shall be set at liberty without ransome, paying only for their victuals, according to the taxe of the Quartel. The servants and other prisoners shall depart also paying the charges of their expenses.

12 The booty that hath been gotten by those of the town, both before and during the siege, shall not be required of them back again.

13 After the Articles of this composition are sealed, the Governour of *Breda* shall have time given him to send an expresse to the Cardinall Infant with a safe convey to acquaint him with what hath passed, all which the Governour may doe the same day this Treaty shall be signed.

14. The conditions forenamed being confirmed,

two

two dayes shall be granted to the Governour and his Souldiers to prepare for their departure, which time being expired, the said Governour, and the said Officers of the Garrison shall promise to depart (to wit) upon Saturday next being the tenth of *October*, new stile, betimes in the morning.

15. It is intended that till the two days be past, that no person of the town shall come into the Campe, nor any of the army shall enter into the town, but that every one shall contain himself, during this time, in their trenches and fortifications, without doing any act or hostilitie, for assurance wherof, there shall be hostages interchangeably given on both sides, this article being resolved of, to avoid all disorder which might happen other wayes.

16. Before that the Garrison departeth, there shall be given two sufficient hostages by the Prince of *Orange*, which shall march with the said Garrison, their armes and baggage to *Malines*, and in exchange of them two other hostages shall be given by the Governour, which shall abide with his Excellencie, till the said hostages and waggons be returned, at which time his Excellency shall send the *Spanish* hostages with a safe conduct to *Malines*.

17 The Officers, Captains, and others comprized in the first Article of this present treaty, having any armes, Barks, or Shallops, or other utensils of warre, may either sell them or transport them, neither shall such as are transported, bought or sold be searched upon that occasion.

18 There shall no restitution be made of Horses, armes, Merchants ware, or other baggage held for lawfull booty, and sold, nor shall any particular man be searched;

Dated

Dated at the Camp before *Breda*, the seventh of *October*, new stile, 1637.

These Articles concerned the Garrison in particular, which came not to treat till our *English* Souldiers had taken by assault a *Ravelin* in the *Moor*, and the *French* an halfe *Moon* before the *Ginckens* Port : at which time, the mine being ready to play, and 5000 Souldiers of divers Nations, but of one heart, in armour of proofe, provided with instruments for such an occasion expecting the issue prepared for the assault : at which time they first hung out a white flag upon their walls, as a token that they desired to capitulate, and afterwards send out two Captaines to conferre with the Prince of *Orange* about the heads of the treaty, he sending two others of the army into the City. The *Spanish* Captaines, one by Nation a *Burgundian*, the other a *Friesland*, dined with the Prince *Othob.* the sixth new stile, and upon the overture of their conference, returned into the City, from whence about five in the Evening, eight men of note and authority among the people came to his Excellencie's Campe, to conclude the forenamed Articles, (*viz.*) two men of authority among the Clergy ; the chief judge, and the President of the town, two *Burgomasters*, and the two Sheriffs. These personages of quality thus contracted for *Gomar Fourdin* the *Spanish* Governour, and the Garrison, which accepted the conclusion, and *Oct.* 10 new stile, marched thence about 11 a clock, being in all about 1585 men Musquetiers, and *Cosses*, *Almans*, *Burgundians*, *Spaniards*, *Walloons*, and other Nations, armed with 48 Ensignes, and four or 500 servants employed about the baggage, having in the middle of their troops about 7 or 800 waggons, six pieces of Cannon (the courtesie of the Prince of *Orange*, giving them



two more than what they covenanted for, two Morters, 12 runs of powder with other amunition, the Governour followed in his Caroeach by reason of the indisposition of his body, with two Officers and some Cavallary, being come out of the town, mounted an horse, and went to salute the Prince of *Orange*, who expected him in a place where foure wayes met, accompanied with *Charles Lodovick*, the Prince Elector *Palatine*, Duke *Robert* the Elector's brother, the yong Prince his own sonne, the Counts *William* and *Henry Cassimere*, and other Lords, and the Complement ended, went on toward *Malines*, where this story must leave him.

## CHAP. V.

## The Marine Occurrences.



He dry Land was not the only stage of action,

— *vidit in undis*

*Et Thetys ignotas & Galathea feras.*

The Military Fleets of divers Kingdoms, some employed onely to secure the coasts, others for transportation of Souldiers, others for invasion, and the shipping for trade, plowing the face of the Mayn, made the Ocean seeme to carry so many moving Islands, that part appearing like a woodland where the Navies lay wind-bound, or rode at anchor, yet discovering it selfe again to be Sea, when the sails were boyfed, and the vessels left that station.

The *Archipelago* was furrowed by the Pirats of *Bizerte*, *Algier*, and *Tunis* (*Sally* being then blocked up, by our worthy and valiant Countriman, Captaine *Raniborow*) which sought for pillage upon the Christians either



ther by Sea, or upon the *Barbary* shore: By the Gallies of *Malta*, which endeavoured to make prize of these Renegadoes, and the Navies of the Christian and Catholick Kings, each of them intending to preserve his own, and endamage the others territories.

The Navy of *Spain* had changed its Generall (*Dow Melchior Borgia*, being assigned in the roome of the Duke of *Ferrandina*) but not the former designe. The Dominions of the Christian King were the maine scope of its hostility, and thitherwards 21 Gallies well armed and mann'd with above 3000 souldiers, rowed by the way of *Sardinia*, and were discovered by the French in the Gulph of *Saint Tropez* upon the Coast of *Provence*, June 7. The project must needs have took had it not bin prevented by much circumspection, *Mont Guion*, who commanded the French Garrison in the town and Cittadell, under the Marshall *de Vitry*, at their first approaching prepared to hinder their landing, but their hast preventing his, and some of the *Spanish* Souldiers landed at *Esprit* with a purpose to surround the Cittadell, hee sallied forth with 120 Souldiers of the Garrison, and charged the *Spanish* Vanguard so couragiously, that hee beat them back to their Boats, and enforced them to seek for the safeguard of their lives in the Sea, whither their precipitious confused hast carried them. It was fortune that crowned his action. His small Forces consisting of Landmen, could not have maintained that Port-towne against such an Armado: By good hap there was in the Harbour at the same time four vessels of the French Fleet, (viz) two Pinnaces named the Royall, and the Cardinall and two Frigots, which kept the mouth of the Harbour, and by their frequent Cannonadoes assisted by the Cittadell, played upon the *Spanish* Fleet so successfully with 300 vollies of shot, that they forced the Enemy to retire out of the Gulfe, and defeated him of his project.

The *Spanish* designe upon the Rode of *St Tropez* and *Raphean* sailing.



# The Medicine

For the Scene only was altered, and not the *Spaniards* purpose. The Port of *St. Raphael* did present it self to the fancy of the invaders, who killing of their end at *St. Tropez* tugged thither intending to surprize it, before it could be well provided for defence. The Marshall *de Kery* was the first, but not the only Discoverer of that enterprize, conceal it he could not, it being apparently known to all the inhabitants about *Fréjus*, (where hee then resided) the *Spanish* Gallies rowing before the eyes of the people. The Count of *Albarran*, General of the *French* Fleet, the same day that the *Spanish* Navy went from *St. Tropez*, departed from *Trevis*, where hee had been entertained at Supper, by the Marshall *de Kery* the night before, and had not sailed above one hour and an half, but that he kenn'd the *Spanish* Gallies, and observed with what eagernesse the slaves employed their sinews, to bring them up to some of the Sea-towner, and presently made to land, mustered up the Forces of the Country, which coming in continually, beat off the *Spanish* Armado from the Port of *S. Raphael*, when they had burnt one *French* Bark only, their intention being to have done the like to all the ships which lay at anchor in that roade.

Sp. Fleet surpriseth ten Holland ships bound for *Genoa*.

From *St. Raphael*, the *Spanish* Navy retired into the Bay, where being informed that ten ships of *Holland* were bound for *Genoa*, with Corn and Spidery, & other Merchandize amounting to the value of three Millions of Crowns, the Fleetway layed them, and in a balme after two days fight, having sunk the Dutch Admirall, took the other nine, two whereof they conducted to *Finnel*, and the other seven to *Morguez*, where they sold the goods at a vile and unproportionable value. The state of *Genoa*, to which these goods were consigned, laboured much for their restitution, and sent one Agent to the *Spanish* Admirall, and another to the Governour of *Milaine* to require it, and that being denied, it caused some

some heart-burning betwixt the *Genoese* and the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, *Don Melchior Borgia* desiring liberty that his Fleet might come and refresh it selfe in some of the Harbours of that State, and the Magistrate absolutely refusing to grant it, upon pretence that they were infected by the Merchants lately taken from the *Hollands*, and not only so by his owne word protesting the resentment of that seeming injustice, but by the deeds of the peasants about *Trass*, breaking out with violence upon the *Spanish* Mariners, when they came to water upon their Coast, slaying some, chasing the rest, and taking from them 170 barreles of fresh water, of which the Navy stood in need, pretending that they found them robbing of their Olive-yards. It is no point of providence to provoke a potent enemy. That politike State of *Genoa*, however displeased with the *Spanish* proceedings, did not desist from promotion of their cause for one deniall, nor yet breake out into open enmity. Again they dispatched *Signior Luca Spinola* to the *Spanish* General, and the *Signior Chiavari* and *Somelini* to the Embassador of *Spain* resident in that City, about the same negotiation, who again denying to make any restitution, and justifying their detention of the goods, because they were taken out of *Holland* Bottomes, and upon the *French* Seas, both those States being enemies to the Catholike King, they dispatched another Advocate to the Viceroy of *Naples* to intermeddle betwixt the State & the *Spanish* General, and he refusing to meddle out of his own Sphere, at last they sent an Embassador to the Catholike King, whose answer is yet expected.

The *Genoese* seek to have them restored, but prevail not.

Here was the period of the actions of the *Spanish* Navy in this *Archipelago*. A storm was risen in the new Western world, and had so shattered the frame of the *Spanish* State there, that it required both men & money to repair it. To this purpose, *Don Antonio de Oquendo*, was sent from *Majorca*, with one Gally to make choice of the

The arrivall of Count Maurice at *Pharam* back.

And his victory at *Porto Calvo*.

best ships in the *Napoleonic* Fleet; and to transport them to *Brasil* against the Forces of the *United Netherlands* States there; whose fortunate progresse had dilated and enlarged the States Dominions there. His Excellency the *Prince Maurice* of *Nassau*, to whom the States had given a plenary-potentiary Commission for the ordering of their affairs; here, arrived at *Pharumboung*, January 13, where being entertained with the joyfull acclamations of the *Dutch* plantations, after some dayes spent in giving & receiving of entertainment, the end of his voyage not being complement but action, Jan. 26, Febr. 3. hee sent before him the Admirall *Lichtbarts* to *Serenbm*, where his army lay on shipboard, himselfe following by land with one company of horse and certaign firelocks. His designe was against the Fort of *Provocation*, & *Porto Calvo*, where the *Spanish* Generall the *Count de Baniola* lay with an army of 4000 mē; his name was grown terrible to the *Spanish* army; the *Count* would not abide his coming, but though fortified with four Redouts, having garrisoned the Fort with 600 men, fled by the way of *Alegua*. News of his flight was brought to the *Count of Nassau*, who instantly begirting the Fort with one part of his Forces, dispatched the *Colonell Mansfield* to pursue the *Spanish* *Count*, who overtook his Rereward, and slue about 200 of his men, and then returned to the Campe. *Count Maurice* all this while was busied in making his approaches, raising of four batteries, and ordering of things required for the siege, which he followed so earnestly, that by the end of *February* new stile, hee forced the Garrison to capitulate for want of fresh water, their conditions being, that they should march away the third of *March* new stile, with high and low weapons, one peece of Ordnance, and be transported to *Hissawala* or *Saint Dominga*.

The

The victory was of consequence, both in regard of the strength of the place, and the wealth therein contained; it was the strongest Fort the enemy had in that territory, ordained for their Magazine, yielded the Conqueror 22 Pieces of brass Ordnance, 5 iron Pieces, 4 Copper Morterers, 800 great Granadoes, 2000 hand-granadoes, 46395 pounds of powder, 6034 pounds of match, 9750 pounds of lead, opened the way to *Todos los Santos*, whither the *Dutch* Generall presently sent his Army, was taken with the losse of six common men, and two prime Officers, the Lord *Carlo*, half sonne to the late Prince *Maurice of Orange*, and Captaine *Dunkarcke* a valiant souldier, who was slaine with a great shot from the Fort in time of the siege: and this rich atchievement, purchased so easily, could not but cause a generall thanksgiving, and triumphs of joy among the *Dutch* plantations, which being celebrated upon *March* the 8 new stile at *Pharnap-hance*, where after Sermon, 4 Companies of Citizens, and one of Souldiers presenting themselves in their armours, victory was proclaimed by the roaring throats of althe Canons about the town; first, of those in the Redout of *Bruijn*, the next, of those in the Sconce of *Bruijn*, the Land-Castle, and the Water-Castle, and the ships then in harbour, and lastly by those of the Strong-Redout, the Fort five-hook and the sconce *Emilia*, the Citizens and Souldiers concluding the triumph with their Musquetadoes, joying that by this meanes they enjoyed the 4 North Provinces of *Brasil* in peace, and had extended their dominions to the length of 400 *English* miles, the *Portugals* coming in voluntarily, and offering their fealty to the States of the united Provinces.

The Gallies of *Byserre* made an invasion upon the Kingdome of *Naples*, and surprised there 4 great Frigots armed and loaden with corne, and other merchandizes appertaining to the Prince of *Cavari*, and enheartned with this spoyle, pursued the Signior *Cisauan-*

The Gallies  
of *Byzerte* pil-  
lage the Sea  
towns in the  
Kingdome of  
*Naples*.

*ni Baptista Lasagna*, a *Genueſe* appointed Governour of *Corſica*, by the State of *Genoa*, as he was going to receive his dignity. Yet him they miſt; he was near up on *Lepore* when they firſt diſcovered him, and he perceiving againe what they aimed at, made haſte thither, and ſaved both his ſhip and perſon: the Gallies of *Tuſcany* putting to ſea preſently, to ſurpriſe the bold Barbarians, whoſe number and ſtrength exceeding the *Florentines*, the Pyrats having a fleet of 16 Gallies, and the great Dukes ſubjects but of 6. the *Tuſcans* were faine to retreat to the Port of *Calvi* for their owne ſecurity.

The Viceroy  
of *Naples* pro-  
vides to ſecure  
them.

It was then a time of terroure to all the townes of the Sea-coaſt in the Kingdome of *Naples* and *Catabria*. The Viceroy was enforced to exact ſtrange contributions for the maintenance of thoſe places. The Nobility diſtaſted his courſe, and would have ſent to the King of *Spain* to have acquainted him with their oppreſſions; the Commons complained of the heavy burthen. pretended their diſability to beare it, their ſtates being already much impoverished by the late warres, yet the wiſe Viceroy ſo behaved himſelfe, that by his owne private negotiations with the Nobility, and the publiks exhortations of the Fryars whom he ſent abroad among the Commons to perſwade them of the neceſſity of the act in regard of it ſelfe, the omiſſion thereof expoſing them to unavoydable miſerie by forraigne enemies, and the acceptable ſervice which thereby they might doe the Catholike King, and the glorious office they might doe their Countrey, prevailed ſo far, that they willingly ſeemed to bring in what he had demanded rationally.

*Ceriale* pillaged by the  
Pyrates of  
*Algier*.

The Gallies of *Algier* and *Tunis* were abroad at the ſame time, had burnt and pillaged in the State of *Genoa* the towne of *Ceriale*, neare to *Final*; thence carried away 400 priſoners, and proceeding further, had ſacked the Sea-coaſt of *Sardinia*, plundered the Churches, taken away the veſſels of Plate and Ornaments, and

and returning home, were met withall by the Archbishop of *Barbadoes*, who knowing that these Barbarian Pyrats had not taken those spoiles out of the lands of the Christians, but his enemies dominions would not fight against them, but, inquiring of the prizes, and finding the Church utensils in their hands, (religion and this pious observation of those consecrated vessels, overcoming his hostile disposition to the Catholike King) he redeemed those Ecclesiasticall goods with his money, and sent them backe to *Sardinia*, to be employed to their proper ends.

*Sicily* was the next place which those Pyrats threatened, and *Melchior Borgia* the Spanish Generall, to relieve it, ordered 15 *Napoleitan* Gallies, (which then lay at *Legorno*) to make to Sea presently after them, but they returned without doing any thing, the Pyrats out-sailing them. Sixe Gallies of *Malta* being about the beginning of *August*, arrived at home from *Tripoli*, were counter-manded by the great Master for *Norfolk*, to joine there with the Spanish Squadrons, against the *Barbians*, and the other Pyrats, which began to dispeople and ruinate the Sea-coasts of that part of Christendome. *Nuri* the Prior was appointed for their General, who landing upō a Turkish shore, to take in fresh water, was endangered by an Ambuscado of *Turkes*, which lay there, and slew some of his men, and wounded him with a *Masquetado* in the arme, yet he fortunately arrived at *Naples*, *August* the 6. new stile, and went to visit the Viceroy then residing at *Panfillo*, but the fleet was employed other wayes; the Spanish Gallies shaken with stormes, and the tempests which they had endored in the gulph *de la Spezia*, were appointed to transport *Don Melchior Borgia* into *Spain*, and the *Maltesian* Gallies were to convey the Regent of the Vicaria of *Naples* to *Florence*, whither he went in the quality of the extraordinary Embassadour to the Catholike King, to congratulate the great Duke for his late marriage with the Princess of *Rovera*, of the house



The Bandetti  
in the King-  
dome of Na-  
ples occurred.

house of *Archie*, which was solemnized at *Florence*, Jan-  
uary 3. next following, in the presence of Cardinal *Cappo-  
ni* and the Duke of *Parma* and *Moldavia*. The Kingdome of *Naples* in the interim, suffered  
much by the intestine corruptions of its owne sub-  
jects, *Banditti* and other male contents. *Francisco  
Cavassa*, Prince of *Lupat*, the Duke of *Salda* of the  
house of *Straboni*, the Signiors *Cesari* and *Afcanio* of  
*Bologna*, and some other *Naples* Lords, heads of  
the commonalty of *Nida* and *Capua*, had challenged  
the Cavilliers of other commonalties to single duels,  
and for this fact were condemned by the Collaterall to  
have their heads struck off, yet because they consented  
willingly to the contributions which the Vice-Roy re-  
quired, upon the intercession of the Regent *Arancia*,  
Duke of *Belvitier*, and the Nobles of the Kingdome  
to the Vice-Roy, the sentence was not abrogated, but  
altered, they were chiefly banished to severall places.  
But the sentence and execution of the *Banditti Luigi  
Faghtalorda* was exemplary and unchangeable: He was  
apprehended in his Fort with some of his companions,  
beheaded, and his skull was carried to *Giuliano*, the  
place where he was born, and there set upon an iron  
barre, in the place where his house once stood, that be-  
ing rated to the ground, and sown with salt. Pious  
commands justice against such malefactors, and policy  
will have it exemplary. The ambitious heads of such  
stinking Poppies must be cut off, to pardon such De-  
linquents lives, is to give life to their insolencies.  
Here we are becalmed, & though we see the Beare of Bar-  
bary somewhat more glorious, by the happy success of our  
little English Fleet which lay before *Sally*, can't yet reach  
it. St. Hillary shall perfect this story, which crowneth our  
Nation, and makes it deservedly called *Gentem Libera-  
tricem*. Dum sua restituit spoliato jura paratro, &c. in  
With a perfect narration of other Occurrences both by  
Sea and Land, whereof we have already obtained some cer-  
vices, & do daily expect more, which we purpose to con-  
sinne & publish by the time promised, if God permits. Finis.



is.